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SCHOOLBOYS AND THE LAND

[The following article is from the pen
of the Headmaster of one of the most
famous of Britain's Public Schools.]

The shortage of labour on the land was
one of the earliest difficulties created by
the War, and was, at once recognised by
Public Schools. At first sight the ques-
tion how the boys could help to meet it
seemed easy enough to answer. Here, at
School, was a large reserve of willing
labour; boys of 16 to 18, not skilled in-
deed, but intelligent, strong, more than
ready, with plenty of time on their
hands. There, on the farms, were fields
waiting to be ploughed, mowed, cleaned, hay
to be made and carried, fruit to be pick-
ed; timber to be felled, and the wheat
harvest gathered in. But the matter was
not quite so simple as it looked. In the
first place there were obvious risks to the
boys. What if they should get wet and
take cold; drink bad water and get
typhoid; drink beer; get into bad com-
pany; fall off hay-carts; strain them-
selves by pitching; smoke behind a hedge?
Any or all of these things might happen,
and the perils were not altogether im-
aginary. But risks must be taken, and
good sense prevailed. The next difficulty
was more serious. The farmers cried out
for labourers, but were very suspicious
at first of any but the normal kind.
What they really wanted was their own
men back again. Women were declined,
sometimes without thanks. Boys? Not
if they could help it. But a few made
the venture, and reaped the reward of
enterprise. "I like them young chaps,"
said one. "There is no nonsense about
'em." Where there was dissatisfaction,
it was generally traceable either to deficient
leadership (a Squad Commander
able to command is the first requisite),
or to failure on the farmer's part to ex-
plain what was wanted and how to get
about it. Some farmers asked for the
same Squad two or three days in suc-
cession, until the job was finished, for if
they came by single days the work had
to be explained over and over again.
This seemed reasonable, and it only means
that boys take their days off in a single
week instead of spreading them over many.
Soon the news spread that the "young
gents" could do a real day's work, and
by the end of the first season one School
at least had more applications, and even
supplicants, than it could deal with.
There were a thousand young cabbages
waiting to be set out. In three days they
would be dead. The boys are sent. There
was a field of young corn to be cleared.
"Why not get a company of women ready
organised in the next villages?" "Be-
cause their petticoats get in the way."
So the boys must go.

How was this activity made to fit
in with School life. Clearly not all can
spare the time. Those working under the
shadow of an impending open Examination
must go out only occasionally, but
others are sent on an average once, seldom
more than twice, a week. They go in
Squads each numbering 6 to 12 boys, and
selected from among those who are accus-
tomed already to live and work, and play
together in the boarding houses. Each
has a leader responsible for discipline
and diligence. The "farmers" come to
early Chapel in fatigue dress, then leav-
ing the rest of the School to their books,
go back to their Houses for breakfast,
and thence off on their bicycles to the
field of action. They carry their tools,
a pocket lunch, and two filled water bottles.
They work till five, with 15 hours in-
terval at mid-day. Generally the farmer
gives them tea. In the evening they have
no school work to do. The pay is 3d.
per hour per boy, and after all expenses
have been met, the balance is given to a
local charity.

So much for work during the Term.
Beyond question the boys have been use-
ful, and it is equally clear that they enjoy
the work. Moreover they do learn what
it means to "keep at it," and how much
backache is worth 3d. But what about
the holidays? They would be just as
badly needed. Would they volunteer?
There is probably no demand for National
Service to which Public School boys
will, in these days, fail to respond.
In the summer holidays of 1916 a large
number of small parties worked on the
land, making their own arrangements.
In 1916 the Board of Agriculture asked
for squads of at least 20 to fell trees, for
pit-props and clear the ground. The boys
lived in camp under their own masters.
The work was hard and the conditions
rough. No offer of service was accepted
for less than a month. A few boys who
had already been to the O.T.C. Camp
early in August were found in September
to have been over-worked. It is a
real danger and must be watched. Now a
scheme is being promoted by the National
Service Department by which boys from
Public and Secondary Schools will be
given the chance to volunteer for all kinds
of work for periods of not less than three
weeks. The boys will be collected either
in small camps, under military discipline,
by smaller parties, or in farms, billets,
and empty houses, making their own ar-
rangements for catering. There are many
difficulties, not the least of which is the
uncertainty of the demand for this kind
of labour. There is no doubt at all that
the boys are wanted, and there is much
less doubt than before that the farmer
wants them, but it is difficult for the farmer
to say how many he wants and when.
The only certainty is that the boys are
ready to go wherever they are needed.

The work is already contributing to
the revival of interest in agriculture. In
these days a large proportion of Public
School boys live in towns or suburbs.
They see no country life except on occa-
sional holidays, and the land is one of
their remotest interests. Few belong to
families who own farms, and a career as
land agent or tenant farmer does not
readily suggest itself to them. But condi-
tions are changing rapidly. In the next
generation the soil of England must be
made to produce more. It can only be
done by putting into it more money, more
intelligence, more interest. This will be
one of the great national efforts of recon-
struction, and the public schoolboy will
find in it abundant scope for enterprise
and leadership. For many of them this
war labour is awakening a love of the
land and the things of the land which
in their blood, but has been, too long
dormant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

M. RIBOT. CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

[By JACQUES D'URVILLE.]

M. Ribot, the new "Premier of
France," a member of the French
Academy, is by no means unknown to
England. Placed since the outbreak of
hostilities at the head of French finance,
he has justified his capacity in a post
which demands coolness, judgment,
experience, and confidence abroad. His
name is famous, and his culture of the
widest. Without possessing the persua-
sive charm of his predecessor (M.
Branda), who, in the course of one of his
oratorical appeals, tore from his opponent
the significant tribute, "Hush thee,
even," he has the true gift of speech,
and his seventy-five years have brought
him moderation and wisdom without
effacing an almost juvenile activity. He
has a long experience of affairs, a fertile
and resourceful wit, and a profound
knowledge of Parliamentary tactics.
Finally, he speaks excellent English.

M. Ribot's love of England.
M. Ribot is, perhaps, the Frenchman
who understands England best; his love
and admiration for her are unreserved.
In other times, Jaures, the *enfant
terrible*, christened him "Ribot, the
Englishman." It was the occasion, if I
mistake not, when, after having drawn
the famous Say-Barroux line delineating
the respective British and French zones
of influence on the north of the Niger,
Lord Salisbury humorously declared that
he was leaving the Gallie cock the sandy
parts to scratch in. The French cock,
however, scratched so conscientiously that,
after having built Mauretania out of
them and used them as a road for con-
necting Wadi with Northern Africa, he
turned them to final account in bring-
ing about the *Entente Cordiale*.

By the irony of fate, circumstances have
arranged that M. Ribot, who twenty-five
years ago signed the first instrument of
the Franco-Russian Alliance, returns to
power to treat with a transformed Russia.
The bases of the Alliance remain the same,
but its execution is considerably mod-
ified. The new situation demands the very
qualities that characterise the new Presi-
dent of the Council—tact and delicacy.

WHAT WE OWE TO M. RIBOT.
M. Ribot, who was the colleague of M.
Branda for eighteen months, knows better
than anyone the qualities of initiative
and constructive activity of his pre-
decessor. He can say to whose powerful
impulse more than one important event
is due. We owe to M. Branda the val-
uable co-ordination of effort which at last
permits the Allies, recovered from their
past errors, to present a united and
victorious front to the common enemy,
whose forced retreat is desperately mis-
represented to the world as a strategic
success. With the rapidity of perception
and swiftness of judgment habitual to
him, he scented and unmasked the per-
fidious overtures for a German peace.
The telling case for the Allies, a model
of clearness, precision, and rigorous logic,
which was his handiwork, and which he
addressed in the name of the Allies to the
Washington Cabinet in answer to the
inquiry as to the objects of the *Entente*,
contributed to enlighten the view of
America and to generate the decisive
spark in the mind of President Wilson.

THE SALONICA EXPEDITION.
M. Branda's principal claim, however,
to the gratitude of the Allies rests upon
the daring step—which powerful resist-
ance was unable to prevent of dis-
embarking a French Expeditionary
Force on Greek soil. This energetic
action, in spite of the bitter criticism it
aroused, has been fruitful in happy
results. The occupation of Salonica was
the saving of the remnants of Serbia's
Army. It dealt a fatal blow at the pre-
stige of the Central Powers in the
Balkans and the Orient, and it deprived
the Austro-Germans of an important base
of economic and military strategy.

That would have meant a blockade of
the Suez Canal, a sealing of the Adriatic,
and a grave embarrassment to the rela-
tions between France and her possessions
in Northern Africa. Further, it would
have meant that King Constantine, from
the influence of a watching entente,
would have added 300,000 men to the
resources of the Germanic Empires; that
Rumania would have had to capitulate;
and that the Turks, gathering all their
forces, could have employed them at will
either against an already threatened
Egypt, against Armenia and the Cauca-
sus, or towards Persia or Mesopotamia.
The services that M. Branda has ren-
dered to his country and to the cause of
the *Entente* are, then, as real as they are
valuable, and deserve to be emphasised.
M. Ribot, in frankly accounting for his
part of the responsibility for the acts of
the previous Cabinet, has adequately
shown by his rare candour that French
politics, in spite of the wranglings of
certain fanatics, will continue to pursue
the right road to final victory.—*Fall
Mail Gazette*.

It is suggested that farm work might
at many schools become a permanent
school activity. There are some boys for
whom school games do not supply com-
plete physical recreation, and there are
many who play too much. Some such
active and obviously useful work as a
supplement to games, and in some cases
in place of them, would be a wholesome
element in school life. Some are even
dreaming of school farms, giving oppor-
tunity for practical work in connection
with a course of agricultural science (in-
cluding agricultural history and
economics), but whatever the future may
bring, all are agreed that the work has
been wholesome and refreshing. The old
proverb is beginning to prove itself
again: "If you want to be happy for
a day, drink wine. If you want to be
happy for a year, marry a wife; if you
want to be happy all your days, improve
the land."

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH THE EMPEROR'S VAGUE PROMISES.

CONSTITUTIONAL OATH DEFERRED.

A Vienna telegram gives the following
account of the Emperor Charles' speech from
the Throne at the solemn opening of the
Reichsrath. After first making an affec-
tionate reference to the memory of the late
Emperor Francis Joseph, he said that,
having been summoned in a fateful time
to direct the State, he had from the be-
ginning been conscious of the immense
gravity of the task that Providence had
laid on his shoulders.

I feel, however, within me (he contin-
ued) the will and the power, loyally dis-
charging my duties as a ruler after the
example of my illustrious predecessor, to
do justice with God's help to my sublime
office. The interests of the State will no
longer be deprived of that effective fur-
therance which the zealous co-operation of
a popular assembly rightly comprehend-
ing its powers, judicious, and conscienti-
ous, can provide. I have summoned you,
honourable gentlemen, to exercise your
constitutional activity and I heartily wel-
come you to-day on the inauguration of
your duties. In all consciousness of the
constitutional duties taken over from my
illustrious predecessor, and actuated by
my own deepest conviction, I desire to
declare to you and do solemnly asseverate
that it is my unalterable will to exercise
my rights as a ruler at all times in a
truly constitutional spirit, inviolably to
respect constitutional liberties, and to
preserve unimpaired to the people that
share in the formation of the will of the
State, which the existing Constitution
provides.

In the loyal co-operation of my people
and its representatives I see support for
the success of my activity, and I think
that the welfare of the State, whose glo-
rious existence has been maintained in the
storms of the world-war by the firm
cohesion of the citizens, cannot in times
of peace be more securely rooted than in
the unassailable rights of a mature patri-
otic and free people.

RELAY ASPIRATIONS.
Mindful of my obligation to take the
oath to the Constitution, and adhering to
my intention expressed immediately after
my accession to fulfil this obligation
truly, I must at the same time keep in
mind the provision of the fundamental
law which places in my hands alone the
decisions to be taken at the great moment
of the conclusion of peace. I am, how-
ever, convinced that the happy develop-
ment of constitutional life after the un-
fruitfulness of past years and after the
exceptional political conditions of war-
time—apart from the solution of the Gal-
ician question, for which my illustrious
predecessor already indicated the way—is
not possible without expanding the Con-
stitution and the administrative founda-
tions of our public life, both
in the State and in the separate kingdoms
and countries, especially Bohemia, so
that the recognition of your serious
responsibility for the formation of political
conditions and the belief in the happy
future of this empire, so splendidly
strengthened in this terrible war, will
give you, honourable gentlemen, strength,
in union with me, speedily to create con-
ditions which will give scope within the
unity of the State, and while reliably
safeguarding its functions, to the free
national and cultural development of
equally privileged peoples.

From these considerations I have de-
cided to postpone the taking of the constitu-
tional oath until the time, which I hope
is not far distant, when the foundations
of a new strong and happy Austria will
again for generations to come be firmly
consolidated internally and externally.
Already to-day, however, I declare that
I shall always be a just, affectionate, and
conscientious ruler of my dear peoples in
the sense of the constitutional idea which
we have taken over as a heritage from
our forefathers, and in the spirit of that
true democracy which during the storms
of the world war has wonderfully stood
the ordeal of fire in the achievements of
the entire people at home and at the
front.

We are still in the midst of the might-
iest war of all times. Let me from your
midst with thankful heart offer my Im-
perial greeting to all the heroes who for
nearly three years on our far-flung fronts
have joyfully discharged a heavy duty,
and on whose iron resistance between the
Alps and the Adriatic the renewed fierce
attack of the enemy is even now breaking
to pieces. Our group of Powers did not
seek the sanguinary trial of strength of
this world war. Aye, more than that, it
has, from the moment when, thanks to
the imperishable achievements of the
allied armies and fleets, the honour and
existence of our States no longer appear
seriously threatened, openly and un-
ambiguously made known its readiness
for peace, guided by the firm conviction
that a true formula of peace can only be
found in the recognition on both sides of
a gloriously defended position of power.
The future life of the peoples should, in
our view, remain free from animosity and
thirst for revenge, and for generations
there should be no need to employ what
is called the last resource of the State.
But this high aim of humanity can only
be attained by such a conclusion of the
war as will correspond to that peace
formula.

HAND EXTENDED TO RUSSIA.
The great neighbouring people of the
East, with whom old friendship united
us, is gradually becoming conscious of its
true aims, and tasks, and is lately ap-
pears to approach this standpoint and seek
from an obscure impulse a direction of
policy which will save the treasures of
the future before they have been devoured
by a senseless war policy. We hope in
the interest of humanity that this process
of internal reformation will manifest
itself in a strong development of
will, and that such enlightenment of the
public mind will also extend to other
enemy countries. While our group of
Powers with irresistible force is fighting
for honour and existence, it is and re-
mains towards every one who honestly
abandons the intention to threaten us
readily prepared to cease hostilities, and
whoever wants to open again better and
more human relations will certainly find
from this side a ready and conciliatory
spirit.
In the meantime, however, our fighting
spirit will not relax and our sword will
not become blunt. In true co-operation

with the old allied German Empire and
the allies our just cause has won during
this war, we shall remain ready to en-
force, if necessary by arms, the good end
of the war which we would like to be able
to attribute to the victory of reason.

I deplore the increasing sacrifices which
the long duration of the war imposes
upon our population. I deplore the blood
of my brave soldiers, the privations of
brave citizens, and all the distress and
hardship which are heroically endured
for the sake of the beloved Fatherland.
The efforts of my Government, supported
by well-tried officials, are incessantly
directed towards facilitating the mainte-
nance of the population, whose loyalty to
the State and their public spirit find my
thankful recognition, and the guarantee-
ing that stocks will be made to go round
by suitable organization. Just now is
the hardest time before the faithful soil
brings us the gifts of this year as thanks
for the industrious labour of those at
home.

Gentlemen, be not wanting in co-operation
inspired by discretion and experience
in order accessibly to overcome the diffi-
culties which will until then confront us.
The demand of the present moment is the
full exertion of all energies in the State,
but also we must not neglect to prepare
ourselves for the great tasks which the
future has in store, and on the happy
solution of which the further prosperity
of the State depends.

The Emperor then recalled the gigantic
financial demands of the war, which, he
said, the State was able to meet from its
own resources. He declared that the
success of the sixth war loan was the best
proof that the calculation of Austria's
enemies, who, perhaps, thought they could
expect a change in the war situation from
the decline of the internal resources of
the State, was doomed to failure. The
Emperor emphasized the necessity of
directing economic policy into regulated
channels and creating an adequate State
revenue.

He continued:—Based on the economic
compromise with Hungary and on the
commercial policy of the Monarchy sys-
tematically developed, all our energies
will have to be combined to render pro-
duction more fruitful and cheaper.

NEW VALUE IN POLITICS.
In conclusion the Emperor said:—I
knew you will allow nothing but your
conscience to influence your mandate, but
you will only interpret rightly the voice
of conscience if you direct your eye con-
stantly on the lasting purposes of the
whole community. In the conscientious
discharge of duty lies the best guarantee
for the welfare of the Empire and the
safest guarantee of the rights of peoples.
The great time in which we live has cre-
ated a new sense of responsibility to the
State, and a new sense of relative values
in politics.

I was a long time at the front, and saw
at work the heroes who are defending our
frontiers. I know the vivifying force of
their victorious spirit, and do not doubt
that the moral rejuvenation which the
Fatherland has drawn from the world-
war will penetrate our entire political life,
and will be mirrored in the labours of
the popular assembly. Always remember,
however, that the strength of the Monar-
chy is rooted not least of all in its
historical associations, and that only
affectionate regard for it can maintain
and develop its living strength.
Therefore, I hope you will zealously
cultivate a loyal sense of unity with the
countries of my Hungarian Holy Crown,
which has recently proved itself one of
the principal supports of the Monarchy.
I hope you will promote the unanimous
collaboration of the various races in the
State, all of which have a share in the
glory of this war.

Honourable gentlemen of both Houses,
once again accept my cordial greetings.
It is a great moment which brings a new
ruler for the first time face to face with
the peoples' representatives. May it be
the beginning of a time of flourishing pro-
gress, a time of power and prestige for
venerable Austria, and of happiness and
blessing for my beloved peoples. God
grant it.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

There will be a meeting of Unit Com-
manders at Headquarters Club on
Monday, July 23rd, at 5.30 p.m.
Exemption will be granted by the
undersigned only. Uniform optional.
POLICE SCHOOL.

The result of the recent Examination
held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse,
D.S.P., is as follows:—
Passed with Credit.—P.-cs. 701 Tennent,
895 Agabeg, 772 Sanh, 768 Tuhi, 729
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61 Wong Chak Nam, 671 Nicoll, 33
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Man Yuk, 60 Yeung Hock Chan, 180
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soy, 873 Rocha, 68 Lai Man Wai, 628
Reynolds, 62 Ip Lam Sang, 704
Weaser, 88 Choa Hing Ki, 230 Fung
Man Ip, 235 Lau Kam To, 164 Chan
Siu Fook, 67 Tang Shing Cheung,
678 Henderson, 732 Tobias, 125 Lui
Sing U, 641 Best, 803 Samy, 797
Tavares, 879 Ribeiro, 96 Tang Chik
U, 203 Lam Kai Chee, 738 Joseph, 636
White, 731 Wilson, 980 Marques, 962
Castro, 789 Baptista, 640 Osborne, 914
Remedios, 887 Remedios, 455 Castro,
973 Rocha, 770 Smith, 993 Noronha,
448 Rodrigues, 975 Silva, 80 Chiu Tin
Yee, 211 Wong-Kud Sang, 974
Pereira, and 646 Osborne.

(8d.) J. W. FRANKS,
Ag. D.S.P. (R.).

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It is reported that the Kaiser, with Von
Hindenburg and his staff, were inside the
Ghent railway station during the last air
raid, and that three of the staff officers
were killed. The *Telegraph* states that the
Kaiser had a very narrow escape. He
was standing with Von Hindenburg,
Prince Eitel Frederick, General von
Pllessen, and Colonel Hoffman, in a wait-
ing room at the Saint Peter's Station,
awaiting a train for Ostend, when 10
Allied aeroplanes bombed the station.
Several bombs fell into the station yard
and adjacent streets, killing five soldiers
300 yards away, but the Kaiser and his
party were unhurt. The three officers
killed were attached to the staff. During
the visit, altogether 14 Germans were
killed and 20 wounded.

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G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Pas-
ports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE SERVICES AND THEIR PAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A large number of residents of Hongkong are giving freely of their time and money to try and make the lot of the Service man in the Colony a little happier. The Services' Entertainment Fund, for instance, is doing a lot to make existence less dreary, but it has struck me that there is one thing that sailors and soldiers would appreciate more than all the others put together, and that is a reduction of the rate of the Service dollar. My position frequently brings me into contact with soldiers and sailors in the Colony, and I have been very much impressed by the tremendous discontent which exists among all ranks and ratings owing to the high rate of the dollar and the consequent shortage of pay. I am informed that there are cases where men who have been promoted are actually drawing less money than they were when they held a lower rank and the dollar was lower. This is obviously unfair and ridiculous. The rate for the Service dollar is based on the average rate of the previous month, and it must be remembered that, as far as Jack and Tommy are concerned, a dollar at 2s. 7½d. buys no more than one at 1s. 8d. and, in fact, nowadays its purchasing power is less. To me it seems a gross injustice that men should be made to serve thousands of miles from home, some of them for several years longer than the fixed time for foreign service, and then be penalised by having to forfeit a large share of their pay because the price of silver fluctuates.

The way of the working man at home, when he is unjustly treated (and often when he is not), is strike at the risk of endangering the prospects of his country. This is not the method of the Army and Navy, thank God! They "grouse" tremendously among themselves, but the general public hears no more, although the feeling of injustice felt by the men is naturally more intense through being suppressed.

My suggestion is this: The men in Hongkong cannot help themselves or draw attention to their undoubted grievance without courting serious trouble, but this Colony contains a large number of influential and wealthy people who, by joint action, could possibly induce the Imperial Government to grant an allowance, or a fixed service dollar at 9d. or 1s. 10d., or, at least, do something to lessen the obvious unfairness of the present system. I might mention that Officers and Warrant Officers already receive a Colonial allowance, but the men who need it most get nothing. Perhaps a mass meeting of all Hongkong people interested in the welfare of the Service men in the Colony, followed by a cablegram urging the injustice, etc., might do all that is necessary. The matter has already, I believe, been represented by the Naval and Military authorities, but, apparently, in such a manner as to meet with no success. Meanwhile, the sailor and soldier suffer.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, July 21st, 1917.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS. TENNIS LEAGUE.

UNIVERSITY V. VANGUARD.

This match, played on Saturday at the University Ground, resulted in a win for the University by 85 games to 44. Scores:—

Rumjahn and Gittins:—	
beat Lo and Lo	7 4
beat Grose and Lock	8 3
beat Manley and Lee	6 5
Redmond and Brayshaw:—	
lost to Lo and Lo	5 6
beat Grose and Lock	7 4
beat Manley and Lee	8 3
Trafford and Wright:—	
beat Lo and Lo	6 5
beat Grose and Lock	7 4
lost to Manley and Lee	1 10
	55 44

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, held at Freemasons' Hall, thirty-six male and seventy-four widow accepted candidates were elected (without ballot) as annuitants from June 1st, in commemoration of the bi-centenary of Grand Lodge. An additional rule was passed giving power to increase the amount of annuity to male annuitants when their wife is still living.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. OPIUM.

A fine of \$1,500 was imposed upon a Chinese woman who was found in possession of 28 loaves of prepared opium. The alternative was six months' hard labour.

CORROSIVE FLUID.

The case in which a Chinese was charged with throwing corrosive fluid on a little girl four years of age, with intent to burn, maim or disfigure her, the alleged offence having occurred in Yaumati on the 4th instant, was concluded before Mr. A. Dyer Ball.

After further evidence was heard his Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

When an Indian constable described how a Chinese was crying out his wares in an alleged prohibited area, Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, remarked to Inspector Sim, in whose district the offence was alleged to have taken place, that he would never convict on the unsupported evidence of this particular Indian constable.

Inspector Sim said there did not seem any use for the policeman at all.

The defendant was discharged.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping two little girls, one 10 and the other 13 years of age, from No. 60, Ship Street, Wanchai.

Inspector Brazil said that it was alleged that at about 3 p.m. on Friday, the two children met the defendant at Causeway Bay. They accompanied him by tram to Queen's Road, Central, and thence by ferry to Yaumati. There the two children were detained until about 8 p.m., when they were brought back to Hongkong. The defendant, accompanied by the two children, was arrested whilst boarding the s.s. Kinshan.

His Worship formally remanded the defendant in Police custody.

SHAM SOLDIERS. SUBURBAN "SEASONS" AND SPURS.

[BY JOHN CHALFANT.]

There is no more comical or pathetic figure than the pseudo-soldier, fit for service in the field, who consents to remain at women's work in all the glory of uniform.—*The Times*.

When the War Office calls up the husbands and fathers between 41 and 50, what is it going to do with the sawdust soldiers, many of them far younger men, who have strutted the streets in uniform these two or more years and whose fiercest action has been a "big push" for a table at a popular restaurant or a seat in a suburban train?

London is full of these "pseudo-soldiers." I know one—at least, I admit him often as a fellow passenger—who for two years has journeyed home to a Surrey suburban station in full fighting kit, varied sometimes by trench boots, sometimes by spurs. I have often seen him at Victoria Station returning the salutes of stained and tattered Tommies incoming from the front, a fine, athletic figure, his age a maximum of 35.

I know a few of the pseudo-soldiers. Some of them are, indeed, so much above military age that no reproach can be levelled against them for not fighting. When the war broke out several old men, I know, fat men, and extremely sedentary men, suddenly blossomed out into officers' uniforms. Special Sam Browne belts were made for them of extra circumference; their tails, patriotically without profit, made "out size" khaki tunics for them at standard prices; their wives button them up each morning, assisted by a maid-servant and a pulley. But they, too, walk down the Strand in panoply and take incessant salutes from the fighting men home on leave.

From one dear old boy of 69 I often catch a reflected, vicarious glow of derring-do and heroism when we walk down Piccadilly. He is the War Office's "Official Director of Typewriter Ribbon Supplies"—or something of that sort—but all last winter he wore a heavy fleece-lined "British warm." Over and over again I have seen soft eyes look upon him and heard soft voice murmur, "Oh, the brave old dear—I hope he enjoys his leave." He, too, has smelt no other powder than that powder which so delicately scents many Whitehall offices.

But the fit young men in uniform, who travel daily by suburban "season-ticket" to an office, who do clerical work that surely does not need tunics and Sam Browne belts (and often trench boots and spurs), who travel home at night by suburban "season-ticket" to an admiring domestic circle, are the pseudo-soldiers whom the men of 40 to 50 want to see either sent out to fight or put into their proper mufti before they go themselves.

If uniforms are necessary for the discipline of offices; if trench boots are the only boots for wading through files; if the latest joined "flapper" up to her work; then it is time that some prominent badge should be affixed upon his Majesty's warriors who are fighting men, to distinguish them from his Majesty's warriors who are season-ticket men.

And Tommy, home from his Hades "out there," ought not to have to salute the season-ticket men.

RENEWING THE "AULD ALLIANCE."

A REALLY CORDIAL ENTENTE.

[BY NEIL MUNRO.]

In "Vanity Fair," Thackeray speaks with patriotic pride, not wholly wanting in surprise, of the British Army's relations with the civilians of Flanders during the campaign which culminated in Waterloo. "The soldier," he says, "not only drank at the village inn but paid his score, and Donald the Highlander, billeted in the Flemish farmhouse, rocked the baby's cradle, while Jean and Jeanette were out getting in the hay. As our painters are bent on military subjects just now, I throw this out as a good subject for the pencil, to illustrate the principle of an honest English war."

After a hundred years the British soldier on the same old battle-grounds, still honestly and promptly pays his shot at estaminet or inn—the thrifty native vendors of meagre ale and sour vin rouge may be depended upon carefully to see to that—but Donald the Highlander, more chivalric, apparently, than his great-grandfather, is not content to rock a cradle while the mothers work in the fields; he goes the fifty-fifty of human slaughter, and takes a job of spiritual bath by gratuitously tilling, harrowing, hoeing, or making hay, as the case may be, for the honest people upon whose village he is quartered.

KINGSHIP OF FRENCH AND SCOTS. Thackeray's painter, in the past two years, could have got millions of domestic, pastoral, and sentimental picture subjects, in France, and they should, even more impressively than the Highlander and cradle, have illustrated "the principle of comparative suspension in deeds sensational on the Western front. I have spent many days among three wholly Scottish divisions, and found their native interest in cultivating other people's fields and gardens, mucking native middens, doing 'jobs of work' for poor folk grateful of their aid since their own young men were gone, so universal and so remarkable that it might have made me think there was something after all in the Boche's crazy theory that we are here for good. I did not know how joyously we shall hum our curts and all go back to Blighty whenever the tops play 'Happy we've been' together."

It is with diffidence I venture to say it, but I think the French populace peculiarly like the Scots. There may be little in the popular theory that the days of the "auld alliance" are still affectionately remembered, but the cordiality between the French people and the Scottish troops here is marked enough to be attributable to any kind of romantic sentiment. Probably, however, it arises less from a knowledge of history books than from the fact that the two essentially country-folks. We are not so "towny" as our gallant comrades-in-arms from over the Border; our inconvertible "guid conceit o' oursel's" takes other forms than those of the English citizen; the Scottish army is one which, country-born or country-bred in the main, and with no metropolitan standard of self-satisfaction—I shall not say arrogance—comes among the humble, hard-working people of this rural France—so utterly unlike the France of the tourist—with a sympathetic understanding and consideration that distrust and quickly kindle real friendship.

A good indication of the popularity or otherwise of any body of troops quartered for a week or two in any district is to be found in the character and amount of claims for damages, &c., submitted by the locality to the British claims officers. Officers who have long served in this capacity, and themselves are English, tell me the claims even in notoriously grasping areas, are almost invariably small and reasonable where Scottish troops are concerned, and sometimes are not submitted at all. The fact, I admit, is open to the cynical comment of English humour; but no matter!

THE KILT AND THE BOKNET. The distinction—between Scots and English—is obviously much more marked among the French than it has been since the middle of the eighteenth century, and it is not wholly a distinction due to a difference of costume. In that curious "lingua franca," in which the British soldier and the native people carry on long and animated conversations regarding the cursiveness of war, the size of their respective families, the price of merchandise, or the points of a horse or heifer the French find that the Scot's respect for his "h's," "r's" and "a's" makes the interchange of ideas more easy than with the English. The kilt or the bonnet, it is true, are valuable tokens of identity. To the French they distinguish a traditional corps d'élite of the British Army, who come from terrifically high mountains and are nurtured to gallantry by perpetual storm, like the darling chasseur d'Alpin. The "jupe" —the kilt—is droll, and the pipes, mon Dieu! are of a wonderful and fantastic loudness, is it not? but "ces garçons écossais" have nevertheless some short cut to the Frenchman's heart.

Artois is rather knowing now about the different brands of tartan, as the cuckoo y put it; Black Watch and Argyls, H.L.L. Seaforth or Cameron—it can distinguish them quicker than many folk at home, and the dashingest pretty girls who sell coffee, vin blanc, post-cards, and absurdly expensive nick-nacks in towns contiguous to the battlefields are apt to be attired in skirts of regimental tartans. The biggest table-cloth I have ever seen, which adorned the mess of a divisional headquarters, was made of the Cameron colours ("the bully-beef tartan," as the French call it), and was the chateaux-owner's compliment to the nationality of his guests.

But, after all, the most obvious reason for the unquestionable popularity of the Scots is that they are quiet, sober, well-behaved, honest and cheerful fellows. If any hoodigan element of our race came here it has been cleansed by discipline and the fires of battle, or has come

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOCKING THE MAIMED. FASHIONS WOMEN MIGHT AVOID.

The other day in a prominent London street quite a number of the passers-by stopped to look after a lady who was walking along with a man in khaki.

The cuff of one sleeve of the latter's uniform was ornamented with three little gilt stripes, showing that he had been thrice wounded. A second glance at his companion showed that what was arousing so much interest and indignation was the fact that one cuff of her trim tailored brown suit was braided in almost exactly the same manner with fine gilt braid.

A ladies' tailor declares that ever so many women are having these gilt "wounded" stripes put on their new coats—just on the one cuff, as the braid is worn by the men who have dearly earned the right to wear it. The fashion is not a pretty one; it has not even the merit of attractiveness to recommend it, while there is no question about its being in the worst possible taste. It is a desecration of an honour which was created specially for wounded men, a fashion which every such man has a right to resent and one which ought to be made as impossible as the unauthorised wearing of the Victoria Cross ribbon.

Unfortunately there is a tendency just among some women to adopt fashions which savour very much of making mock of the men who have become maimed and broken in the service of their country, and the custom is a reprehensible one which public opinion ought to stamp quickly out of existence.

A week or so ago the twenty-year-old daughter of a gentleman who has turned his country house into a convalescent home for wounded soldiers went down to the latter place for a few days. Shortly before she went she took me to her bedroom and very jubilantly showed me the contents of a box which had just arrived from her dressmaker. It looked for all the world like one of the most ugly grey flannel uniforms which our soldiers in hospital have to wear; but Midge laughed at the idea.

"It is my new frock," she exclaimed. "I'm going to wear it to take the boys boating when I go down to X—, and I've got the cunningest little military cap to go with it. All the girls think it is a stunning idea, and Midge, Z— is book- ing orders like rain for similar frocks!" The curious thing is that not yet can the girl see that her ill-chosen dress had any connection with the fact that "the boys" were most strange in their manner to her when she went down to X— and refused point-blank her offers to take them out on the river. And what is worse is the fact that other dressmakers, beside Midge, Z— are being kept busy in making similar grey flannel gowns.

Some idea of the extent of the craze for such questionable styles may be gained from the fact that yesterday a schoolgirl and set her heart upon having a hospital blue line frock for school tennis during the coming summer. "I made with a loose coat and red tie like the wounded soldiers have," y' know!" Her trouble lay in the fact that her mother was so dreadfully old-fashioned that she had strictly vetoed the mere suggestion of such a thing, although nearly all the girls at the school seemed to be having similar dresses. H.M.K.N.

HON KONG FINANCE.

The financial statement for Hongkong for the month of April is as follows:

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st March, 1917	\$1,835,827.38
Revenue from 1st to 30th April, 1917	1,325,934.4
Expenditure from 1st to 30th April, 1917	\$3,161,760.90
Balance	988,516.95
Balance	\$2,173,243.85

INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

A comparison of prices taken from the lists of some large London stores shows the different cost of goods now and in pre-war days:

	May 1914.	May 1916.	May 1917.
Butter Beans	1b. 3d.	4d.	1/3
Best Fresh Butter	1/4	1/7	2/2
Apricot Jam	(3lb. jars)	1/2	1/10 2/7 2/3
Marmalade	10d.	1/6 2/3	
Shoulder Mutton	(8lb. to 7lb.)	9d.	1/3 1/10 1/10
Cooking Apples		3d. and 4d.	4d. and 5d. 10d.

Valencia Raisins .. 4d. to 7d. 8d. to 11d. 11d. to 1/1
Dried Apricots .. 11d. 11d. 2/1
Spring Greens .. 11d. 2d. 4d. to 6d.
Steam Cookers .. 3/11 5/11 7/6
Galvanised Baths .. 2/6 4/1 5/1
Gas Kettle .. 1/1 1/6 2/1
Iron Saucepan .. 2/1 2/9 3/9
Enamelled Pail .. 3/1 4/1 5/1
"Hardware goods have gone up from 35 per cent. to 65 per cent.," said an ironmongery buyer, "and further supplies of galvanised and enamelled goods are almost unobtainable."

through some beneficent change of soul through the compelling influence of decent comradeship. The French, it must be admitted, are seeing Scotland at its best.

Do I give the impression of unbroken Arctian calm in the life of the Scots in France? It is the last thing I should wish to do, and surely everyone who reads will understand I give but a glimpse of them in their untroubled hours, marvelling how they can bring back from recurring scenes of horror and from experiences to peer the soul, hearts that can still show tenderness, the quiet, old homely virtues, cheerful moods.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.



AERTEX VESTS \$2.00 to \$3.50 Each. AERTEX DRAWERS \$2.00 and \$3.50 Per Pair.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS SOFT CUFFS. \$3.75 and \$4.75 Each.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS COLLAR ATTACHED. \$3.75 Each.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS \$2.75 Each.

Wear AERTEX Cellular
and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...	Known all over
\$4.50 per 100	the world as the
or 230 " 50	most popular
No. 4, Medium ...	Egyptian
\$3.60 per 100	Cigarette
or 185 " 50	of to-day.
No. 5, Small ...	An absolutely
\$3.20 per 100	first quality
or 165 " 50	Cigarette.
Ask your	Recommended
tobaccoist	by all
for a tin	connoisseurs.
at once.	



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
GENCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
KELLY & WAUGH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
A. N. WATSON & Co.
HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 244

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.
During August and September.

N^o. 189, PEAR (Magazine Gap), 5-Roomed
Banglow. Moderate rental.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[865]

TO LET.

FROM 1st OF AUGUST.

ONE LARGE ROOM with verandah,
for bachelor or married couple.
First level. With or without or partial
board.
Apply to—
"B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[868]

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (Monday July 30th) TO-NIGHT

THE CAMEOS

Will give their Second Performance
in Hongkong, at 9.15 P.M.

THE PRESENT SEASON OF
THIS BRILLIANT COMPANY OF
ARTISTES WILL EXTEND OVER
THE WHOLE OF THIS WEEK.

TO-NIGHT

the Performance will Conclude with a
Burlesque entitled.

"OUR BABY."

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

(Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit)

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD
OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in
perfect working order for sale at next to
comparative price.
Please address enquiries to—
"K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[776]

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY Yawl "VESPER" 31 ft.
over all, 8 ft. beam, 5 ft. 9 in. draft,
lead keel and tank throughout. Built by the
Kowloon Dock Co., 12 H.P. Eagle 2 cylinder
engine. Speed 6 knots guaranteed. Complete
with 2 sets sails, good new brass capstan,
one Chinese anchor and one English stockless
anchor with 30 fms. 3/8" galvanised chain and
10 ft. dinghy. Splendid condition.
Apply—
A. A. CLAXTON,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong.
[860]

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER "KAHO MARU."

1,158 tons gross. Built 1894.

SALE of the steamer—her Hull, Tackle
Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers
and everything connected therewith, as they
may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck.
The wreck is sold as it lies, and no
responsibility is taken by vendors for
any damage or defect whatsoever that
may now or may hereafter exist.
- (2) Intending tenders must deposit at
Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of
MEX. \$5,000 with MESSRS. MITSUBI
BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Agents of the
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.
- (3) All tenders should reach the Office of
Messrs. THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
LTD., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later
than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Tokio,
not later than the 25th July, 1917.
- (4) Tenders will be opened at the Office of
the Tokio MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Tokio, at 3 P.M., 25th July, 1917.
Bidders will not be admitted.
- (5) The vendors are not bound to accept
the highest or any tender, but have
the liberty to call for entirely fresh
tenders, or to sell the wreck in any
other way they may think fit. In the
event of identical tenders, vendors
reserve their rights of acceptance or
rejection.
- (6) Should the Company notify the acceptance
of any tender, the sale is thereby
concluded on the conditions set forth
herein and such buyers' deposit is
appropriated as bargain money and in
part payment of purchase.
- (7) The balance of the purchase money
shall be paid to vendors not later than
28th July, 1917, in default of which the
contract is considered cancelled and
the bargain money is forfeited.
- (8) On a tender being accepted, the
delivery of the wreck is effected, and
thereupon, it is at the risk and expense
of the buyers.
- (9) No interest will be allowed on ten-
ders' deposits, which will be refunded
to unsuccessful tenderers on or before
the 25th July, 1917, and only in ex-
change for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July 1917.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents,
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[881]

FOR SALE.

USED PORTUGUESE ASIATIC
STAMPS in packets of

30 Stamps for \$1.00 70 Stamps for \$4.50
40 " " 1.50 80 " " 5.50
50 " " 2.50 90 " " 6.50
60 " " 3.50 100 " " 8.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share
for the six months ending 30th June, 1917,
will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [823]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
DOLLARS per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Pay-
able on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY
TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUB-
SCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE
LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY,
1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
[894]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and
STENOGRAPHER required for a
month or two from beginning of August,
prospects of permanent position.
Apply—
MARK,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[854]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for
Engineering Costs. Apply in own
writing with copy references and stating salary
required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[855]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months,
from 1st August.
Apply to—
"S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[858]

TO LET.

N^o. 6, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK,
Unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to—
DENNY & BOWLEY.
[848]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with
Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 31
and 33.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[806]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Cen-
tral.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kow-
loon).
HOUSES in Wongsichong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[828]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with
Tennis Court, in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[838]

TO LET.

N^o. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.
3 and 4-ROOMED FLATS at the Peak.
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LIVESTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
[80]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with
about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[797]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from the Executors of the late Capt. W.
L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction,
On THURSDAY,
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6,
Stewart Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:—
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat
rack side table, &c.
DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered
furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-
chairs with "crescent" covers, teakwood curio
cabinets, bookcases, writing table and four-fold
screen, and a number of good Japanese water
colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cup-
board, and side table, extension dining table
and chairs, glass five screen pictures, also blue
and gold dinner service, &c.
BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white
enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table
and marble-top wash-stands, teakwood ward-
robe and chest of drawers, toilet sets, and
bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric
stings, latest designs, a number of plants in
pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class
condition.

On view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at
Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
[862]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENSEN
& Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hong-
kong Government to sell by Public Auction, at
12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY, the 31st day
of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong,
and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.
The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises
known as "Lysholt" 104, The Peak, situate
near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong,
with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot
No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue
of a term of 75 years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day
of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$84.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES &
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction,
On MONDAY,
the 31st day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M.,
at their Sales Room, Ice House
Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria,
Hongkong, viz.:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid and known
and registered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101
and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101. Together with the messuages,
erections and buildings and buildings
thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April, 1896.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For full particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [816]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the Liquidator of
Messrs. WITKES & Co. in pursuance of an
order of the Hongkong Government to
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on MONDAY, the 31st day of
August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street, Hongkong,
All the piece of ground situate at
Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of
Hongkong, and registered in the Land
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.
508.

In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of
ground abutting on Battery Road and
Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kow-
loon, and contains an area of 4,900
square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
sidue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 4th day of May, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 13rd May, 1917. [893]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-
known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian
Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."
Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12]

DEATH.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday, 20th July, H.
L. HUTCHINSON, of the South British
Insurance Co., Ltd.—By cable from
Shanghai.
[864]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23rd JULY, 1917.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

It is many years since the Exchange value
of the dollar was as high as it stands
now. The normal fluctuation over a
long period was, roughly, between 1s. 9d.
and 2s., but during the past twelve
months the dollar has soared up from 2s.
to 2s. 7d. This has imposed very great
hardships upon a class of the community
which, above all others, is entitled to
consideration at the present time,
namely, the soldiers and sailors in
our midst. These men are paid on a
sterling basis calculated on the rate
of the dollar for the previous month,
and, as a consequence, they find them-
selves receiving a steadily diminishing
number of dollars. This, of course, would
not matter if the purchasing-power of
the dollar increased proportionately, but
it is a well-known fact that it does not
do so. It is not surprising, therefore, to
learn that great discontent prevails
amongst all ranks and ratings, and we
agree with our correspondent, "Justice,"
that prompt and effective steps should
be taken to place the matter properly
before the attention of the Imperial
authorities. Already, we believe, some
representation has been made on the
subject through official channels to the
War Office, but without any satisfactory
result. Recently, also, a question was
addressed to the First Lord of the
Admiralty in the House of Commons by
Mr. G. H. HOLLER on behalf of the men
employed in the Hongkong Dockyard,
who are receiving less wages than before
the war. Unfortunately, Mr. HOLLER at-
tributed the reduction in pay to the in-
crease in the Income Tax, and thus missed
the real grievance. Naturally, Dr. MAC-
NAMARA, Parliamentary Secretary to the
Admiralty, confined himself to the point
raised, and it is hardly to be wondered

at, in the circumstances, that his attitude
was unsympathetic. It is, however,
difficult to understand his statement that
an application had been received from
the men affected through the Senior
Naval Officer, and "the whole of the
circumstances bearing on the matter
having been reviewed, it has been decided
that there is no case for the grant of a
special increase in emoluments." The
situation must be fully understood by the
Senior Naval Officer, and if the "whole
of the circumstances" bearing on the mat-
ter (i.e., the reduction in pay, irrespective
of cause) have been considered we cannot
understand how, in common justice, it
was possible to arrive at the decision
not to make any concession. It is no
defence to say that "residents in
Hongkong are not affected by in-
creases in food prices to the same
extent as persons in the United King-
dom." So far as it relates to local pro-
duce, the statement is, no doubt, correct,
but commodities imported from overseas
are even dearer here, in many cases, owing
to the high cost of freight and insurance,
than they are at Home. The expenses of
a man and his family, however, are not
confined to the food which the household
consumes; in this Colony that is by no
means the chief item in the domestic
budget. The real point at issue is the
purchasing-power of the individual, and,
in the case under discussion, this is
determined not merely by the ad-
vance in prices as expressed in
local currency but also, and to a
greater extent, perhaps, by the sterling
equivalent. This is recognised by all the
principal European firms in the Colony,
who, accordingly, have established the
practice of paying sterling salaries at
a fixed rate of exchange which experience
has shown to be fair. The Imperial
authorities, however, need only turn for
guidance in this matter to the local
Government, which pays 80 per cent. of
its sterling salaries at the rate of 1s. 9d.
to the dollar. Why should there be any
differentiation in this respect between
the Civil Service and the Naval and
Military Services to the prejudice of the
latter? The existing state of affairs
presses heavily not only upon the men but
also upon the officers, who, despite their
Colonial allowances, have found it neces-
sary, in some cases, to transfer money
from England and, in others, to obtain
additional employment in order to cover
the cost of living. The Imperial Govern-
ment is supposed to be a model employer,
and in dealing with its servants in this
Colony it has no excuse for parsimony,
because it receives a Military contribu-
tion which automatically increases with
the local revenue, and it derives the full
benefit of the high rate of exchange when
this money is remitted to London in ster-
ling. For the current year this contribu-
tion is estimated at \$2,701,700, which, in
addition to being higher than ever before,
will represent more, dollar for dollar,
than for many years past.

The name of Dr. B. C. Wong has been
added to the Register of Medical Prac-
titioners.

Captain D. A. Campbell, R.G.A., who
left the Colony two years ago, has been
appointed Adjutant in his regiment.

The Acting Japanese Consul-General
in Hongkong will hold a dinner party
shortly in honour of Rear-Admiral
Iwanura.

Captain (Acting Major) P. de Fon-
blanque, R.E., son-in-law of H.E. Sir
Henry May, has been mentioned in
despatches. Major Fonblanque is serving
in France.

Major W. B. Anley, R.G.A., who was
stationed at Stonecutters when a Captain,
and left on appointment to Singapore
as Armament Major, is in the latest list
of those mentioned in the despatches of
Sir Douglas Haig.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary
Board is to be held to-morrow. Among
the items on the agenda is a question by
Dr. Ozorio relative to the Government's
refusal to grant an application which
had already been granted by the Board.

Captain W. E. Buckingham, M.C.,
R.E., served in Hongkong during the
war, afterwards leaving for the front.
He now holds the temporary rank of
Major, has won the Military Cross, and
is mentioned in the despatches of Sir
Douglas Haig.

Mr. George Hastings received a cable
yesterday containing the gratifying
announcement that his son, Lieut. G. L.
Hastings, 7th Dragon Guards, has been
awarded the Military Cross, for leading
successful raids against the German
trenches in France.

The following appointments are noti-
fied in the Gazette:—Mr. C. B. S. Ross
to be Postmaster-General; the Hon. Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe to be First Police
Magistrate; the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer
to act as Colonial Treasurer; and Mrs.
D. A. M. Gale to act as Secretary to
the Sanitary Board.

No. 27 Co. R.A.M.C., were enabled to
enjoy a very pleasant water-picnic on
Saturday, thanks to the kindness of Mr.
R. M. Dyer in placing a launch at their
disposal and to a generous grant from
the Services' Entertainment Fund. A
start was made from Murray Pier at
11.30 a.m. for Castle Peak Bay, which
was reached at 2 p.m. Here an excellent
tiffin was done full justice to by all.
Swimming, boating and other pastimes
were indulged in until 4 p.m., when the
homeward journey was commenced, an
ample tea being served en route. A brief
halt was made behind Stonecutters, where
some enjoyed a final dip, and all admired
the beauty of the scenery. It was a
bronzed and happy party which left the
launch at the A.S.C. Pier at 6.45 p.m., and
kind thoughts were expressed for all who
had generously contributed to the day's
pleasure. The general arrangements were
efficiently made by Sergt. Strange and
Corporals Brown and Lawrence.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

July 21st, 11 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the
southern part of Formosa Channel, mov-
ing N.N.E.

OPINIONS OF GOVERNORS.

AMUSING CASE AT THE POLICE
COURT.

Some amusing statements were made
at the Hongkong Police Court on Satur-
day when an old Chinese charged two
Chinese women with assaulting him at
Wanchai.

In the course of a long, rambling state-
ment, the old man alleged that he had
been moved out of his bed at the bottom
of some stairs by a Sanitary Inspector,
who was overhauling the houses. He
talked the matter over with the two de-
fendants, who said that they would not
move out till they were told to do so
by H.E. the Governor. The conversation
then turned on the matter of a joss-house,
complainant saying that he had relatives
who subscribed handsomely to a temple,
but there were other people who would
only give two cents for a joss-stick,
though if anyone set a house on fire and
killed people, they could keep the joss-
man's mouth tightly closed with a couple
of dollars. The women then claimed that
Governors were worse than the joss-men,
because they squeezed them equally as
much. Complainant replied that he did
not know how they could say such a thing
of a man who was so good and kind and
who allowed them to sleep in the street.
The women became angry at this as the
discussion waxed hot, and they knocked
the complainant down, his head striking
the kerbstones, and he was stunned. One
of the women also hit him with a
bamboo while he was on the ground.

Both the Amazons denied the assault,
alleged that the complainant assaulted
them, and in the end Mr. Dyer Ball
bound the complainant and defendants
over to keep the peace for six months.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Chinese married woman residing at
No. 50, Nullah Lane, has reported to
the Police that whilst her young daughter
and herself were in their house on Friday
night, two men entered. One of the men
seized her and threw her to the floor
and the other man ransacked the room.
The robbers stole two gold bangles
valued at \$71, two gold rings valued at
\$31, and a pair of ear-rings valued at
\$17. The men made good their escape.

THE WAR.

BIG BATTLE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

ROUMANIANS AGAIN ACTIVE.

BRITISH PREMIER REPLIES TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA IMPROVED.

STATE OF WAR IN VALENCIA.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was great activity by the enemy's artillery in the Lombardtzyde sector.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed four aerodromes and an important railway junction, where a large explosion was caused.

We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, July 21st.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided last night Greenland Hill, northwards of Roex. The garrison hurriedly withdrew on our approach.

We also successfully raided south-eastward of La Bassée and southward of Armentières, where German positions were entered on a wide front.

We repulsed raiders northward of Havincourt Wood and southward of Armentières.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 21st.

A wireless German official report states: The artillery fire in Flanders has raged, only temporarily decreasing in violence. It also increased on the La Bassée Canal and at Lens. On the Scarpe, strong enemy reconnoitring advances were unsuccessful.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS EFFECTIVELY MET.

PARIS, July 21st.

A communiqué says:—Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardments at many points in the sectors Cerny, Hurbise, Craonne and north of Bray-en-Laonnois, but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops caused their plans to fail.

The enemy's attack was carried out with a strong force south-east of Cerny. They twice penetrated our advanced trench front for 250 metres. On each occasion a vigorous counter-attack completely drove them out.

We broke up with heavy losses powerful enemy concentrations for attack between Hurbise and the California Plateau.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

ROUMANIANS RESTORE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 21st.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The enemy artillery fire is intense south-westward of Dvinsk.

The enemy further offensiveness in the direction of Tarnopol, where our troops are lacking stability. Elsewhere, they are not obeying commands, and have continued to retire.

We repulsed attacks in the region of Novica, where the enemy occupied a height north-eastward of the village.

The enemy attacked at the confluence of the Rimnik and the Sereth, but a Roumanian counter-attack restored the situation.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 21st.

A wireless German report states:—Pursuing the Russians, we crossed the Zloczow-Tarnopol road.

On both sides of the Jezernia, on a width of forty kilometres, the Russians are burning villages, causing great destruction. Further fighting is expected. The Austro-Hungarians recaptured the positions north of Brzezany which they lost on July 1st.

The Russian attacks on the Dneister broke down.

We drove out the enemy from Babin and stormed the high positions at Novica. Artillery fire increased from the Stokhod to the Baltic.

The Russo-Roumanians are more active on the lower Sereth.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTENSE ARTILLERY BATTLE.

PETROGRAD, July 21st.

Despatches indicate that an intense artillery battle is in progress on the Smorgon-Knevo sector, where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

INTERESTING STORY OF UNWILLING REGIMENT.

LATER.

A communiqué says:—Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kulusz, one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Ukhoff regiment, which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attacks on both flanks the Daghestanian, Circassian and Kabardian regiments. The attackers bore with them the before-mentioned retiring Russian regiment. This changed the situation. The enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 22nd.

A state of war has been proclaimed in Valencia.

EARLIER CABLES.

KAISER AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

COPENHAGEN, July 21st.

The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when they are totally or for the greater part owned by enemies or when they are chartered by an enemy Government or are sailing in the interests of enemy warfare. The Kaiser says this is a retaliation for the maritime regulations of the Allies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 21st.

Silver is 39 15/16d. There is no demand and the market is dull.

PREMIER REPLIES TO CHANCELLOR.

BELGIUM'S DELIVERANCE SURELY COMING.

LONDON, July 21st.

Speaking at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming—(loud applause)—and France and Great Britain, and Civilisation hold that when it does come it must be complete. (Cheers.)

Turning to the German Chancellor's speech, Mr. Lloyd George asked what hope of an honourable peace it contained. It was a dexterous facing-all-ways speech. It was the speech of a man awaiting a military issue. Let our Allies bear that mind. (Hear, hear.) There were phrases in the speech that the German military powers will understand, phrases about making the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace-Lorraine, and had drenched Europe with blood since 1914. That phrase, if they dare, will annex Belgium and Courland, and again precipitate Europe in a welter of blood within a generation unless it is wiped out on the battlefields of Europe.

The Chancellor's speech contained phrases for democratic minds. For example, members of the Reichstag are to get offices, but they will not be Ministers—only clerks. (Laughter.) After saying that on the whole the Chancellor's speech meant that the military party had momentarily won, the Premier proceeded to reaffirm that the form of Germany's Government was Germany's own affair, but as to what manner of Government we can trust to make peace with, that was our business. (Hear, hear.) Democracy has not its guarantee of peace, and if you cannot get it in Germany then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute. The Chancellor's speech showed that Germany for the moment elected for war. Belgium was not even mentioned. Its phraseology is full of menace for Belgium. It makes the German frontier secure; that is, it takes Metz and Strassburg, and will take Liege and control Antwerp in order to secure German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent people—(loud cheers)—not as a Protectorate. Its sceptre must be Belgian, its sword must be Belgian, its seaboard must be Belgian, and its soul must be Belgian. (Loud cheers.) I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech as my duty once, twice and three times to seek anything from which we could hope to end the bloody struggle, and I see in it a sham independence for Belgium, a sham democracy for Germany, and a sham peace for Europe. And I say that Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to reestablish a soil consecrated by their blood as a mere sanctuary for a sham. (Loud cheers.) Dr. Michaelis tries to dope his people with illusions. Germany will find these, like others, will be dispelled. "The harassing six weeks." That is gone. (Laughter.) The circumvention of the blockade by opening the road to Baghdad. That is gone. The Zeppelin raids. Where are they? Now it is Turks and the U-boats; both equally barbarous and good company for each other. Owing to the submarines we are told we cannot last much longer.

I am sorry to disillusion Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career, but the truth compels me. Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea. Although our apprehensions were great for the summer months, we have gradually decreased our losses. For example, comparing the three weeks of July with the corresponding period in April, we have not lost half the number of ships. (Loud cheers.) That is not all. We will turn out in 1917 four times the number ships we turned out in 1916. (Cheers.) In the

last two months of 1917 we will turn out as many ships as we did during the whole of last year. (Loud cheers.) I want to give these figures to the German Chancellor so as to help him to get the right interpretation of his own statement. (Loud laughter.) We will turn out in 1918 six times more than in 1916. (Cheers.) We are a slow people, not quick in the uptake, but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, industry and determination; but they will starve us. They have said so. (Laughter.) I am sorry, but as a Premier I must again tell the truth. Far from starving us, owing to the exertions of the Food Controller and the Shipping Controller, the food supply for 1917 and 1918 on the basis of the present consumption is secured. (Loud cheers.) We are arranging a programme of cultivation that will make 1918 secure, even if our losses are increased. I do not want the Germans to harbour delusions that they are going to put us out in this fight till liberty has again been established throughout the world.

The Premier next referred to the German Chancellor's statement that America had not the ships to bring her army across the Atlantic. He reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said Great Britain had not an army. If Great Britain, while maintaining, equipping and ever building up her equipment for an army of millions, while maintaining the largest Navy in the world, can organise herself in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America with twice our population and endless natural resources going to be beaten for lack of effort? I predict if Dr. Michaelis survives he will form a different opinion and make a different speech, and that is one we are awaiting and fighting for.

A great German newspaper the other day said that Germany was fighting for freedom, independence and the Fatherland. That was never true, and is less true to-day than ever. The freer Germany is the better we will like it. Her rulers, not the Allies, are the enemies of freedom in Germany. We could make peace with a free Germany; we cannot with a Germany dominated by autocracy. (Cheers.) Since the Russian revolution and the Russian offer to concede independence to the nation under the Russian flag, the last shadow of a pretext of Germany fighting for freedom vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of degenerate freemen and a group of nations governed by a military autocracy. That is the whole thing.

The Premier concluded:—There has been a more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, namely, the brilliant young Russian statesman, the outstanding figure in the revolution, a man whose inspiration regenerated and revived the Russian military power, who has succeeded to the leadership of the Russian democracy. (Cheers.) In the coming great struggles in the East and West every German soldier must know in his heart if he fails he is dying for a military autocracy fighting free peoples. On the contrary, every Belgian, French and Russian soldier knows he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his native land. Every British, American and Portuguese soldier knows he is fighting side by side with others for international right and the justice of the world. It is that growing conviction more than a knowledge of our vast unexhausted resources which gives them and us heart to go on fighting to the end, knowing that the future of mankind is our trust to maintain and defend. (Loud cheers.)

When volunteering for national service, a prominent businessman in England, with an income of many thousands, put himself down as "organizer." He was sent to the docks to unload ships. He protested, and it was found that the girl clerk who had dealt with his application form had entered him in the record as "organ-grinder."

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN PREMIER TO DEAL WITH GERMAN INTRIGUE.

LONDON, July 21st.

Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government.

It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult.

It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment as Prime Minister is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

A STORMY CABINET MEETING.

PETROGRAD, July 21st.

Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till dawn.

M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the handling of the recent situation by the Ministers and the military authorities, and declared that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible.

LATER.

M. Kerensky concluded:—Treason has brought the country to the brink of a precipice. The German armies have already taken the offensive. The enemy's fleet may try to profit from the chaos. Drastic measures are necessary to end the confusion. The Army had already done something. The fleet should follow suit.

M. Kerensky intends arresting all who are guilty of having relations with Germany. Already several notorious Maximalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of M. Lenin are unknown.

Mutinous regiments will be disbanded. Further troops have arrived from the front.

The State Bank and other banks have reopened.

ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE CIVIL WAR DEFINITELY FAILED.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

It is popularly believed that the attempt to promote civil war has definitely failed. All the newspapers are demanding a strict investigation into the causes of the disorders. The authors of the Maximalist plot and the Leninists have been disarmed and troops are proceeding to arrest the leaders.

There is no news of Lenin. It is officially stated that order has been re-established.

(Continued on page 6.)

WAR NEWS.

PETROGRAD.

Petrograd is one of the few European capitals which have never been besieged or captured by enemy forces—a fact partly due, of course, to its modernity. It was in May, 1703, that Peter the Great founded the city by building himself a small wooden hut upon the site. In 1710 Count Golovkin built the first brick house, and in the following year the Emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house for his own residence, and transferred the seat of Government from Moscow to the new capital.

24. FOR DEAD ENGLISHMEN.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION.

Owing to the recent revolt of the Serbian population against the brutalities of the Bulgarians, the Austrian military governor at Belgrade has issued a proclamation accusing English agitators and agents of being the cause of the revolt. He offers a reward of 250 for every Englishman captured and 250 for every dead one, with another 250 for information leading to their capture. The proclamation concludes with the customary threats against the unarmed Serbs.

POLES AND BELGIANS MADE TO WORK AT ESSEN.

The *Telegraaf* (Amsterdam) learns from the frontier that of over 150,000 workmen and workwomen employed at Krupp's factories at Essen 40,000 are Poles, mainly from the Warsaw district. The German military authority justifies their compulsion on the ground that Poland is an independent State and an ally of the Central Powers. Eight hundred Belgians are also employed. These are people who worked at Essen before the war and were prevented from returning to Belgium in August, 1914. They are considered prisoners, and are quartered behind barbed wire.

OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT LIKED.

SOME ARMY TYPES AND THEIR FAILINGS.

[BY A SOLDIER.]

The fine thing about the British Army is that the officers and men, particularly in the front, are comrades. On the whole, the soldiers like their officers, and the tradition of the British officer is that he should consider his men before he considers himself.

It is natural, however, in an enormous army that there should be varieties of officers, and equally natural that there should be officers whom the soldiers do not like. I have in mind one surly-looking, thick-lipped officer whose manners were as boorish as his looks. When, for instance, a "rookie," to whom an oldish rifle had been issued, informed this officer that he had "pulled-through" the butt of the rifle about forty or fifty times in the attempt to get it clean (I saw him doing it), he was told in a gruff voice to "pull-through" another fifty times.

The reverse of the fussy officer is the officer who is not sufficiently zealous; and he is disliked as much as the fussy officer. Every soldier likes to think that his officers are the smartest in the Army, and very much dislikes to see an officer carelessly dressed or making mistakes on the parade ground, or giving commands in a hesitating, uncertain voice. Officers are criticised by soldiers a great deal more than soldiers are criticised by officers; and it is an officer comes on the parade ground with badly-adjusted puttees or gives an incorrect order, he may be perfectly certain that every soldier in his platoon or company will have something to say about it in his barrack-room.

KNOW HIS JOB.

My company commander was a very strict disciplinarian, but he was a soldier from tip to toe; we all felt certain that he knew his job, and we trusted him implicitly. I do not say that we loved him, but I do say that we respected him. He might, like Archbishop Temple, be "a beast," but he was "a just beast"; and we were convinced that if he were heavy with his blame, he was also lavish with his praise.

Another type of officer whom the soldier heartily dislikes is the officer who uses a great deal of "language." It is an extraordinary fact that soldiers who themselves continually use "language" of a blood-curdling character are disgusted when they hear officers using the same sort of language.

The soldier likes his officers to maintain the dignity of their rank and to remember that they are gentlemen as well as officers. If officers forget that, the soldier has a way of paying them out for it. I remember an officer in France who persistently "nagged" his men on a long, heavy march. During a halt, some of them contrived to get hold of his pack, and they put three large stones in it. He could not understand the heaviness of the pack when the march was resumed, and he did not like to open it, but his "nagging" ceased, and by the time the march was over he was almost on his knees with fatigue.

GERMAN GIRL SHELL-MAKERS.

APPALLING SLAVERY.

[BY THOMAS F. A. SMITH, PH.D.]

Between the years 1892 and 1907 the number of women employed in German industries increased from 41 to 81 millions. Yet in the latter year only 68,000 women found employment in metal works because of the unavailability of women for the heavy work involved.

The war has changed all this, for on July 1st, 1916, no fewer than 3,827,640 women were at work in the metal trades, which means, of course, the munition industries.

During August and September last year the German Metal Workers' Union investigated the conditions under which the women were working, and published the results in a pamphlet, "Women's War Work in the Metal Industry." It is an appalling indictment of the slavery which is possible under *Kultur*. We have heard a great deal about welfare work for the German masses before the war, but in order to be freed from such trammels the Reichstag passed an emergency law in August, 1914, giving the Chancellor power to set aside all the factory laws and regulations for the well-being of women, young people, and children employed in factories. It would seem that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has made extensive use of his powers.

The working hours of 36 per cent. of the women were found to be 54 in the week, while 63 per cent. of them work over 60 hours weekly. In many cases it was found that women put in 75 to 84 hours in the week. The shift workers in some cases work 17 to 24 hours at a stretch.

Concerning those engaged in Silesia the report says: "Same clock-room accommodation for men and women; no opportunities to wash themselves; and the women are hollow-cheeked, their eyes sunken and apathetic, while all sense for the joy of life has disappeared."

In Krupp's works at Essen there is no ventilation. The women had to lay on the driving belts themselves, which is dangerous on account of their clothes. Workwomen are often carried out of the factories unconscious, says the report, while the descriptions which it contains of the clock-room in many cases the absence of the same are quite unquotable.

In the majority of cases the accommodation for meals is bad. The women have to sit on the ground to eat, and where a room is provided it is always too small. The dining-hall in one Berlin factory where 700 women are employed has sitting accommodation for 30, and as only one hour is allowed for the midday meal it is impossible for the women to go home.

During the war German Socialists have tried many times to induce the Reichstag to recall the emergency law and to improve the conditions under which German women war-slaves are compelled to work. They have achieved nothing—a fact which should be instructive to those optimists who expect German Socialists to influence Germany's war and foreign policy.—*Daily Mail*.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5)

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

BID FOR PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, July 20th.

Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, in the Reichstag, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. He repeated the late Chancellor's arguments about Germany being forced into the war by the Russian mobilisation. He said that the submarine warfare was not contrary to international law. England had forced that weapon into Germany's hands by an illegal blockade and they must use it to shorten the war. The submarines, he said, were accomplishing all that was expected in impairing England's economic life and her conduct of the war from month to month in growing degree. She would be unable to hold out against the necessity for peace much longer.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

The Chancellor paid a tribute to Germany's valiant soldiers. What they had accomplished in three years had been unprecedented in history. Germany would hold fast to her faithful Allies. The reports of the military situation were very good. The Anglo-French Spring offensives were shattered. General Brussiloff, with enormous sacrifices, had gained but the slightest advances.

DRAMATIC INTERLUDE

General Brussiloff's goal was Lemberg and the oil wells near Drohobycz in order to impair our submarine war. Half an hour ago I received the following message from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg: "Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated today by and under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, resulting in the Austro-Germans breaking through the Russian positions near Zloczow. General Brussiloff's gains are therefore nullified."

Italy would never be able to capture Trieste and when the fighting is resumed in the Caucasus and Palestine the enemy would find the Turks newly equipped and full of confidence.

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

"We regard America's intervention," he said, "without serious concern. It is easy to reckon the tonnage necessary to transport an army from America to Europe; and France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without impairing the military and economic situation."

"THE BURNING QUESTION."

But the burning question in our hearts is: How much longer will the war last. Germany did not wish for war, and did not seek expansion and power, and will not prosecute the war a day longer, after an honourable peace is obtainable, merely to make conquests by violence. We wish to conclude peace like one who has successfully carried out his purpose. The present and coming generation should retain this time and the trials of the war as a vivid memory of a time of unprecedented sorrow and willing sacrifices by our people and our army, for centuries to come. A nation of less than 70,000,000 which held its place, weapon in hand, against the manifold superiority of masses of nations, had proved itself unconquerable. We cannot parley with an enemy who demands parts of our Empire. We must secure the frontiers of the German Empire for all time, and by means of an agreement which will guarantee the conditions of the existence of our Empire over seas. Peace must lay the foundation of the lasting reconciliation of the nations, and prevent them from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. We must see that our opponents in league in arms do not develop an economic offensive alliance against us. We cannot again offer peace which, with a loyally outstretched hand, was once offered without response. If our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims of subjugation, and wish to enter into negotiations, we will listen, honestly ready for peace, to what they have to say. Until then, we must hold out calmly, patiently and courageously.

If we make peace we must first secure our Empire and its frontiers for all time. (Loud cheers.) We must guarantee the existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas by means of an understanding and a policy of give-and-take. (Applause from the Left and Centre.) Peace must be built on a lasting reconciliation of nations. (Loud cheers.)

FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS.

Dr. Michaelis admitted that the present time, with regard to food questions, was the most severe yet experienced. July had been the worst month on record, but he was confident that relief would shortly set in and the population would again be supplied adequately. He forecasted an average harvest, and said that, anyhow, it had been proved that even in the case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, it was impossible to starve out Germany, and that gave them an inestimable advantage over England. They must bring about a thorough understanding between the rural and urban populations.

INTERNAL POLICY.

"You cannot expect me after being only five days in office to express views exhaustively on questions of internal policy," he said.

Speaking of reforms Dr. Michaelis said: "I consider it desirable that the relations between the Government and Parliament should be made closer by appointing to the leading executive positions men who in addition to their conciliatory character possess the confidence of the great parties in the Reichstag. All this, of course, can only be possible on the assumption that it is recognised that the Constitutional right of the Imperial Administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed."

I stand on the ground of the Imperial Rescript on July 11th, concerning the franchise of Prussia, and am ready, as far as possible, to work for the cooperation of the great parties and the Government, but I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. (Cheers.) We are sailing on a tossing sea in a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes and what we long to attain a new and splendid Germany; not a Germany wishing, as our enemies believe, to terrorise the world with armed might. No, we desire to be a morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful and mighty Germany, which we all love. For this Germany we are willing to fight and endure; for this Germany we and our brothers out yonder will bleed and die; for this Germany we will fight our way through despite all force. (Loud and general cheers.)

GERMAN COMMENTS.

COPENHAGEN, July 21st.

A message from Berlin says that the morning newspapers' comments on Dr. Michaelis' speech are coloured by political tendencies.

Forwarders declared that it does not acknowledge facts nor adopt the Reichstag's peace programme. Dr. Michaelis gives the impression that he is falteringly seeking his way.

The Centre Party organ says that Dr. Michaelis steers a middle course, while the Conservative *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, though sympathetic towards Dr. Michaelis, professes to wait and see.

LONDON AND PARIS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 20th.

The newspapers regard Dr. Michaelis' speech as an effort to play up to both the pan-Germans and Socialists.

The *Westminster Gazette* says it may be summed up in a sentence, namely, that Germany relies on submarine warfare and practically nothing else, and the attitude of the Government in the meanwhile is to keep the door to peace open.

PARIS, July 20th.

The newspapers declare that the only difference between Dr. Michaelis and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is that the former was obliged to make concessions to the pan-Germans.

The *Matin* states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's programme was to hold on; Michaelis' programme is to hold on and to bluff.

The *Figaro* says that nothing is changed in official Germany. We have just a new Chancellor and another speech.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

THE REICHSTAG RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Reichstag adopted by 214 votes to 116 the joint resolution of the Centre, Socialists and Liberals, the resolution affirming that the German peoples, as declared on August 4th, 1914, do not desire conquests, that they are fighting for liberty, independence, and the integrity of their territory; that they desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples; an economic peace; and the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING.

AMSTERDAM, July 20th.

In the Reichstag the Left and Centre loudly applauded the result of the vote on the peace resolution, in moving which Herr Fehrenbach, of the Centre, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Herr Scheidemann said that the majority of the Socialists were opposed to sublimism, as it was doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the peace offer the Germans would continue to fight. He also declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn.

Herr von Payer, the leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but was a well-thought out declaration, to which General von Hindenburg also subscribed. The introduction of the parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered.

Count Westphal, Conservative, regretted the resolution, which, he said, did not conduce to the strengthening of the Army or the Nation's will to keep on with the war. Peace could only be obtained on the battlefield.

GERMANY'S CHALLENGE.

BRITAIN WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

LONDON, July 21st.

Mr. Lloyd George replies to Dr. Michaelis' speech to-day.

The papers are unanimous in regarding Dr. Michaelis' speech as a declaration of a fight to a finish. They state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge and then can afford to calmly watch the struggles of autocracy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

AUSTRALIA AND GERMAN COLONIES.

MELBOURNE, July 20th.

In the Senate, Mr. Bakhup moved that any proposal to restore the captured German territories in the vicinity of Australia would be particularly distasteful to Australians and prejudicial to their interest and to the future peace of the world.

The motion also expressed unqualified appreciation and approval of Mr. Walter Long's statement in the House of Commons on January 31st, that no captured colonial possessions would be returned to Germany.

The debate was adjourned.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

The Kiev and Ukraine National Assemblies, and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates telegraphed to the Provisional Government assuring it of their support against attempts to create civil war. The Government troops have forced the rebels to evacuate the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, a part of which they had seized.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE M. KERENSKY.

An attempt was made to assassinate M. Kerensky, the Russian Minister of War, in the town of Polotsk.

The shot missed its mark.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

M. Perevenzoff, Minister of Supplies, resigned because he insisted upon publishing the Lenin revelations, despite the protest of the Executive of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

STRING OF PRISONERS.

Strings of arrested soldiers, sailors and swordsmen and a number of machine-guns, rifles, etc., were brought to the Petrograd Staff Headquarters, on Wednesday.

EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOTTING.

A search of the offices of the Leninist newspaper *Pravda* resulted in the discovery of a letter from a German Baron at Huparanda, wishing the Maximalists success, and expressing the conviction of a German victory, but adjuring the Maximalists to the utmost to hasten peace. Subsequently, wounded soldiers raided the *Pravda* office and destroyed copies of the paper.

The Military officials at Pavlovsk have arrested Madame Simonson, who is suspected of being a German agent.

Various units have arrived from the front to support the Government.

The crowd thanked some anarchists who fled from the offices of the *Yarve Frempu*, on hearing that the troops were coming.

ANARCHISTS ABANDON LAST CITADEL.

The anarchists have abandoned their last citadel of Durnov Villa and most of the workmen have resumed work.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 20th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Minister of Railways has resigned.

M. KERENSKY TO BE PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, July 21st.

M. Lvoff has resigned and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier.

M. Kerensky temporarily retains the position of War Minister.

C. Tsereteli has been appointed Minister of the Interior, retaining the post of Minister of Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

MAXIMALISTS RELEASED.

The Loyalist troops and the Cossacks are angry at M. Lenin being allowed to escape. They have reluctantly released several of the notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

It is hoped that M. Kerensky, who has returned to Petrograd, will initiate prompt and stern repressive measures.

LAWYER ARRESTED AS GERMAN AGENT.

The lawyer, M. Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested.

M. Lenin is reported to have gone to Cronstadt disguised as a sailor.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT WARSAW.

ZURICH, July 20th.

There was a street demonstration at Warsaw, protesting against German arbitrariness which resulted in the military firing on the crowd. The coal miners at Dombrawa struck owing to the insufficiency of food and clothing. A number of Polish Legionaries have been interned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the future King of Poland and the German and Austrian Allies.

FINNISH POLITICS.

HELSINKI, July 20th.

The first sitting of the autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present Administration to retain office pending reorganisation.

FINNISH DIET'S DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

The Finnish Diet has passed a Bill for the autonomy of Finland and rejecting an amendment that the Bill should be at first submitted to the Provisional Government.

FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Press Bureau states that the Food Controller announces that the maximum prices of live cattle for Army consumption for September will be 74s/- per live cwt., October 12/-, November and December 67/-, and January 60/-.

Maximum prices will be fixed on a corresponding basis for civilian consumption, and steps will be taken to control butchers' profits.

The price of flour will be standardized to enable bread to be sold at 9d. per quarter loaf.

WHY MR. KENNEDY JONES RESIGNED.

LONDON, July 20th.

Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned the post of Director of Food Economy.

LONDON, July 21st.

Mr. Kennedy Jones explains that he resigned his post of Food Controller because his special Food Economy Campaign was not so necessary now that the harvest was in.

THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

LONDON, July 20th.

Several Unionist Members of Parliament have written to the Chief Whip declining to support the Government owing to the appointment of Mr. Churchill and Sir Edwin Montagu.

A meeting of protest of the Unionist Business Committee, presided over by Mr. Hewins, sent a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law, asking the Government immediately to decide its post-war policy in consultation with the Allies on the lines of the resolution of the Paris Economic Conference, and also dwelling on the gravity of the labour unrest which is only to be allayed by the adoption of a broad national policy.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law assured the deputation that the policy of the Paris Trade Conference would be carried out, but he emphasised that Mr. Churchill and Sir Edwin Montagu must remain in office.

SIR E. GEDDES.

LONDON, July 21st.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been adopted as Unionist candidate for Cambridge in place of Mr. Almeric Paget, who has resigned.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

ANOTHER HUGE VOTE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 20th.

It is expected that the vote of credit on Thursday will be for £500,000,000, making £5,142,000,000 since the war began.

GERMAN CREDITS.

COPENHAGEN, July 20th.

The Reichstag passed the third reading, without discussion, of the War Credits Bill for fifteen milliard Marks. The Independent Socialists voted against the Bill.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

CATALAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

MADRID, July 20th.

The Minister of the Interior states that the Governor of Barcelona has dissolved the Catalan Parliament, which, after vain efforts to secure a meeting place, assembled at the Club of Fine Arts.

The Governor personally requested the Members to leave individually, which they did.

BARCELONA QUIET.

The Minister of the Interior, in a statement, said that Barcelona was quiet. Work was proceeding and the populace was not excited by the meeting of the Catalan Parliament.

A RAILWAY STRIKE.

The railwaymen at Valencia and Castellon struck early this morning, but they subsequently reconsidered their decision and resumed work. Subsequently, reports were received that a passenger train had been derailed near Sagunto, and there was a collision at Caspe station, between Madrid and Barcelona, and another collision on the Northern Railway at Valencia, all interrupting communications.

FATAL RIOTING.

MADRID, July 21st.

The Premier announces that Barcelona was normal yesterday. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured yesterday, when a barricade was charged.

The Mayor of Barcelona has resigned. Disturbances continue at Valencia, where the driver of a train was attacked and used a revolver in self-defence. The crowd charged but was dispersed. The engineers and officers driving trains between Madrid and Barcelona have now admitted that the railwaymen are on strike.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

NOT PARTICIPATING IN ALLIED CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.

The Government has decided not to accept the invitation to the forthcoming Allied Conference at Paris on the ground that it is not necessary to take part in meetings not directly affecting the country's part in the war.

It is officially stated that this is not an indication of the permanent policy.

A LOAN FOR DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 21st.

The Second Chamber has unanimously adopted a Bill providing for a loan of 50,000,000 Florins to the Dutch East Indies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 19th.

Silver is quoted at 40, 3/8d. and is not in demand. The Market is quiet with an easy tendency.

LONDON, July 20th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co., in their Silver Report, state that silver reached 41, 1/4d. on July 16th, a record since March, 1892. The sharp rise on July 16th was due to orders to cover commitments to the Indian Bazaars here, following the Raj's prohibition of private imports of silver, which is apparently intended to eliminate competition in China and elsewhere for silver bullion for remittance to India. The decree is not likely to directly affect the London price, but possibly in the long run may help to increase supplies here. The market is now dull in the absence of any special buying orders. The Indian currency silver reserve has increased by 123 lakhs.

LONDON, July 21st.

A telegram to the *Times* says that New York bankers state that the Raj has arranged to take any shipments of silver from the United States, paying in sterling drafts. It will also buy gold imported from the United States under licence at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Under this arrangement gold to the value of £200,000 has already gone to India and the silver shipments have been discouraged. Essentially this appears a good method of overcoming the difficulty of financing Indian exports involved in the short supply of bills, Council drafts and the prohibition of private imports of silver.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, July 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed raiders to the north-east of Hargreaves. There is the usual mutual artillery firing."

LONDON, July 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We successfully carried out a raid at Gavrelle and to the northward of Ypres. The enemy artillery has been more active to the north-west of St. Quentin, and to the south-west of Lens."

FRENCH FRONT.

SANGUINARY DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

PARIS, July 20th.

A communiqué says: "The struggle continues most violent in the region of Huertebise and Craonne. The Germans renewed their attacks until late at night. After a very powerful artillery concentration, the enemy last night again attempted a general assault with important forces against the line occupied by our troops on the plateau before Craonne and Vaulerue."

Hand-to-hand fighting occurred along the whole front which our troops defended with magnificent courage. Their resistance and tenacity overcame the most furious assaults, and we entirely maintained our positions everywhere. The enemy, despite heavy sacrifices, did not gain a footing either in the California casements, on the plateau or in our positions to the westward."

The ground in front of our lines is covered with bodies, testifying to the violence of the struggle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy."

FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, July 20th.

A communiqué states: "We recaptured some trench elements in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent. The artillery duel is fairly lively north of the Aisne."

FUTILE ENEMY EFFORTS.

The German attempts to extend their slight advantage gained yesterday, between the California and Casements Plateaux, were equally vain, and, moreover, energetic counter-attacks enabled us to surround the "pocket" in which the enemy penetrated. We held the entire crest of the plateau. The enemy still remains in a space of six hundred metres and is clinging to the northern edge of the plateau, where were our first line positions, which the bombardment completely destroyed. We made prisoners, including a score of guardsmen."

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 20th.

A wireless German official message states: "The artillery fire in Flanders was extremely violent after the rain. Enemy advances at Lombardhyde, eastward of Messines, Gavrelle and Monchy failed. The French twice fruitlessly attacked south-westward of St. Quentin. We captured part of the French Winterberg positions to the north of Craonne, making prisoners of 375. Heavy nocturnal counter-attacks forced us to abandon some trenches."

HOW THE GERMANS WERE SURPRISED.

LONDON, July 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the French success of July 17th, says that prisoners tell of the greatest confusion caused by the lightning dash of the Poilus, who reached the enemy's third line before they knew the first had been captured. The French are now established three hundred yards down the northern slope in ground which the Germans held before June 28th, and now dominate better than ever the German positions. The victory was gained with singularly low casualties.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAPTURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

ATTACK DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN IN DUTCH WATERS.

THE HAGUE, July 20th.

It is officially stated that the attack by the British destroyers on the German merchantmen, on July 16th, took place in Dutch territorial waters.

HOLLAND AND SATISFACTION.

THE HAGUE, July 20th.

The Government has called the attention of the British Government to the sinking of German merchantships on July 16th and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence according to International Law.

GERMAN COMMENT.

COPENHAGEN, July 21st.

In the Reichstag, Herr Kriege, of the Foreign Office, announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for the violation of the Dutch territorial waters, with an assurance against a recurrence, and also the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged, and compensation for the families of the killed.

Herr Kriege added that the Dutch Government had previously indicated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain, and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition. The Dutch Government, subsequently replying to Germany's demand, said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain. Herr Kriege concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full amends for the outrages. The Reichstag adjourned until September 26th.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT.

PARIS, July 20th.

The French shipping report for the week ending July 15th states:—
Arrivals 1,037
Departures 1,029
Vessels sunk (above 1,000 tons) ... 3
Vessels sunk (below 1,000 tons) ... 2
Unsuccessfully attacked 4

CLAN BOAT SUNK.

SEQUEL TO COLLISION IN FOG.

ALGERIAS, July 20th.

The Italian steamer *Europe* collided in a fog with a Clan boat, the name of which is unknown. The latter sank and the crew were rescued with the exception of eight. The *Europe* reached Gibraltar badly damaged.

WORK OF THE NAVY.

DESCRIBED BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, July 21st.

Sir Edward Carson, on receiving the Freedom of the City of Belfast, referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. He asked him to see big newspaper headlines saying "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognise that the Navy was policing at least 200,000,000 square miles of the sea, and they did not realise that every morsel of food we ate was due to the Navy's

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL SUPERIORITY.

HARD WORK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, July 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the past week has been marked by the hardest and the most continued aerial fighting of the war, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Our aeroplanes brought down 42 enemy machines and our guns shot down three, while 43 were put out of control. Our losses were 31, and the disproportion represents the average measure of our supremacy. The most notable feature has been the size of the enemy formations. Our airmen encountered groups of from 30 to 40 machines, but when these large formations were attacked they invariably lost tactical cohesion.

BRITISH AEROPLANE OUTPUT

AIR BOARD'S PLANS.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Daily Mail publishes a general outline of the Air Board's plans for aeroplane construction, which, that journal declares, is at length to be organised on a scale commensurate with the shell production after Mr. Lloyd George's campaign two years ago.

The paper says there will be a vast concentration of manufacturing energy for this purpose and a process of amalgamation for securing large works, employing thousands instead of hundreds. The Board has spent three months eliminating inferior designs, searching for materials and placing contracts for supplies of aeroplanes, for two months ahead, meanwhile maintaining the supplies of aeroplanes on every front. Nothing, says the paper, has been heard outside of this great task, which is now successfully accomplished. So vast are the requirements of our air fleet that the whole year's output of Honduras mahogany has been insufficient for the requirements. In this great effort, the United States and Canada will take an important part in supplying raw material. The only doubt is whether the manpower of this country is equal to the task.

Russian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REGIMENT'S TREACHERY.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT AND REFUSAL TO OBEY ORDERS.

LONDON, July 20th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—There is lively artillery activity in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles to the south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed, but one regiment between Batkov and Manajov left the trenches and voluntarily retired, with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retire, thus giving the enemy an opportunity to develop his success. Our failure was largely due to the influence of Extraneous.

Several detachments, on being ordered to support their comrades, held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of the Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and Germans occupied a portion of the first line to the east of Brzezany, also at Budnik and westward of Halicz. The enemy resumed the offensive on July 17th and captured a height southward of Novica. Our cavalry and infantry drove back the enemy and restored the position.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, July 20th.

A wireless German official message states:—We advanced between the Sereth and Zlotolipa through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered sanguinarily and retreated in disorder. We made prisoners of a few thousand.

There is increased artillery activity at Jacobstadt, Danaburg, Smorgon, on the Stocked, and between the Zlotolipa and the Dneister. We repulsed the Russians near Novica.

LONDON, July 21st.

A German evening official message states:—Between the Sereth and the Strypa we are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA

LONDON, July 19th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—We engaged the Turks in the direction of Ramadiah on the Euphrates, and inflicted considerable losses. We have advanced twelve miles up the Euphrates during the last ten days. The extreme heat prevented further advance.

THE COMING TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

BEGINNING TO MAKE ITS VOICE HEARD.

[BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.]

We are all aware that the world-war is in certain aspects a violent prelude to changes that will be no less violent in result. Prophecy, always dangerous, is more than ever dangerous just now, for the forces at work in Europe are incalculable, but the Russian Revolution has thrown an almost blinding light upon the modern democratic tendencies. The people have endured hereditary rulers and secret diplomacy, while distrust has reached its limits, and the distrust has magnified itself a thousand-fold. Autocrats and those who governed for them had one paramount duty in the eyes of the people; it was to preserve and develop the civilisation that fate or chance or the indifference of the rank and file had entrusted to their care. In return for the proper maintenance of essential things, and in some faint hope that the spirit of progress would spread in time even to the Courts and the Chancelleries, potentates were permitted to remain potent and diplomatists were left to carry out their dubious business within four walls and without let or hindrance.

The price of this concession to old conventions and antiquated methods has been too heavy for the world to endure. The last (let us hope) of the Romanoff dynasty has fallen because he placed privilege before patriotism. To have carried on the war with the necessary vigour would, he feared, result in the rapid growth of liberal institutions, in the manifestation to the humblest moujik of the absurdity of all theories of the "divine right" of kings. Long experience of kings shows that they are singularly lacking in the essence of divinity, and that their rights are a fiction that can only be treated as a fact by the aid of their least scrupulous servants whose appeal is ever to the lowest senses of the unthinking.

In the crowned republics of Great Britain and in the republics of France and America there has always been some measure of freedom for all; in Russia, Austria, Italy and the German Empire more than two hundred million people have been slaves, even if they knew it not. One-half of these have declared for freedom, and their appointed leaders have applied common-sense to some of the greatest problems confronting them. Poles, Finns, Jews have already learned what democracy stands for, and should a counter-revolution or some catastrophe from another quarter break out, their experiences, however brief, should make a return to the old régime impossible.

Even this country will be more democratic in the near future than it has been in the past. Already serious Royalists have recorded their belief that for the security of the future the kings of England must be free to choose their wives from among their own people, and no longer marry within the limited sphere of Royalities who are in the great majority of cases, unfit and sometimes degenerate. The old gang must be broken up, it breeds dangerous alliances, unhealthy friendships and tendencies to run counter to the vital needs of the people. Had not the sympathies of Europe's rulers been with the autocracy the Russian revolution that followed the Japanese war would have proved a triumphant success.

Without Court intrigues the position in Greece would not have been so disadvantageous to the best interests of that country. We have loved the truth that all potentates, whatever the quarrels for which they drench Mother Earth in the blood of their best and bravest subjects, have one common interest—the preservation of their class rights. There is no king living who does not hate and fear republics; there is none who is prepared to permit the will of the people to assert itself to the extent of choosing its rulers by force or fraud he can invalidate such an election.

THE PRICE OF AUTOCRACY. The struggle that the aristocracy has waged for power and place, a struggle we democrats have watched with mingled amusement and disgust, is as nothing to the struggle that emperors and kings are waging throughout their lives. Take their privilege away, and not only they but nearly all their relations fall at once into the ranks of the unit. It is only the inherent indifference and conservatism of the majority of the people that has enabled rulers to rule so long, and now that the price of autocracy amounts to four or five million pounds to the world's wealth, and is not even paid at that, democracy is being to make its voice heard. Russia as an empire was the great stumbling-block, Russia as a republic is the supreme encouragement, while, keener than the thrust of a sword, President Wilson's message to Congress tore the last rags and tatters from the loathsome figure of autocracy. It was a new Declaration of Independence given to Europe by the greatest democracy in the world. Russia's act and America's word have gone far to save Europe, to guarantee that the enormous and heart-rending sacrifices of the past three years shall not prove nugatory.

I am well assured that the end of autocracy is upon us, and that in the future the lives of men will no more be sacrificed to territorial ambitions than to "religious" differences. The old spinners of diplomatic webs and dangerous intrigues must needs follow their masters into oblivion, and the workers will see to it in the future that he does not quarrel with any man's order, and that he permits no man to hold the power in involving his country in a war of aggression.

The millennium is not in sight. When the possibility of world quarrels has been removed with those who make them, a long and bitter struggle will be needed to set our house in order to freedom, liberty and fairness, facts instead of words. But nothing was possible while all the world was a powder magazine, held firework displays. Now that the magazine has exploded it is for democracy to see that it does not build another, and that in the future it does not deal in fireworks or in emperors. Only if democracy succeeds in its endeavour can this war make stone-moment to long-suffering, stricken humanity. —Daily Chronicle.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

THE SERVICE VOTE AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In moving the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, Sir George Cave gave the following important figures:—

Male voters in 1915 5,357,000
Additional male voters added by the bill 2,000,000
Women voters added by the bill 6,000,000

Total electorate 13,357,000

Of the six million women to receive a vote at the age of 30 it is estimated that 5,000,000 will be married women.

Colonel Sanders moved the following amendment:—

That in view of the preoccupation of the Ministry of Parliament, and of the people by the efforts and anxieties of the war, it is undesirable at the present time to proceed further with the consideration of legislation which entails far-reaching changes in the franchise without providing that a reasonable proportion of soldiers and sailors will be able to vote at the next election.

Mr. H. Samuel said Lord H. Cecil had asked the Government why they had brought forward the bill at such a time. Did the noble lord consider that the next election should take place on the present register? Obviously there must be a new register, and if they had a new register they could not deny to the soldiers and sailors the right to take their share in an election which was to decide what was to come after the war. It was impossible for the Government to avoid dealing with the question of women suffrage. He was very glad that the Government had not shelved the question of redistribution, in spite of the obvious difficulties in ascertaining what was now the population of any particular district. He would be sorry to think that if the electorate were doubled the size of Parliament would also be doubled.

Mr. L. Scott, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, said he had been profoundly impressed by the immense variety and magnitude of the problems which had to be solved if the new nation moulded by the war was to have its path set on broad lines of national prosperity, happiness, and well-being. He believed that a settlement of these very controversial questions by practical agreement on the lines of the present bill would achieve the result. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Reid said he was not opposed to any of the main principles of the bill except the main experiment of proportional representation. But he asked what about the political trust under which men of all parties had agreed to sink their different opinions, and stand solidly behind the country in the prosecution of the war. The war must be our supreme concern, and we ought not to throw the country into the melting-pot while the war was being waged. As to woman suffrage, he was heartily in favour of the compromise.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

Mr. Hayes Fisher said the bill was a most comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform, and was a compromise. If it was not the country would have gone through the turmoil of turning out one Government and putting in another. If the bill did not carry out the full purpose of the resolution of the Speaker's Conference, by which soldiers and sailors would not only be entitled to vote, but would be given an opportunity of voting, he had authority for saying the Government would very carefully consider amendments in Committee to ensure that that was carried out.

What were the alternatives to this bill? First, there was the alternative of using the old register for the next election—a register now three years old. He did not believe in that case there would be more than a 40 per cent. vote all over the country. There would be no soldiers and sailors voting—just septuagenarians, octogenarians, nonagenarians—(laughter)—a few young men exempted from military service on account of their unusual skill in their occupations, the conscientious objectors, and those who were absolutely infirm physically. The thing was unthinkable. (Cheers.) The second alternative was to bring the register up to date. That would leave out practically all soldiers and sailors and an enormous crowd of munition workers. The third alternative suggested was: Why don't you bring in a special *ad hoc* register, and put on it all members of His Majesty's Forces who have fought for us? But that would open up the whole question of the franchise.

Sir F. Banbury said that lodgers in London could be moved from one constituency to another under this bill in anticipation of an election, and thus could defeat the real opinion of a constituency. It was said that women had done well in the war. Who expected them not to do well? A woman, in our hours of ease—Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou. (Cheers.) The age limit, he said, could not stand, and if all women were enfranchised there would be 22,000,000 votes on the register, of whom 12,000,000 would be women and 10,000,000 men. Previously reform bills had always been followed by a dissolution. Was this bill to be followed by a dissolution? If so, what of the war? The House had so far prolonged its own life to avoid a dissolution.

Mr. Long said the Government had been asked if they would drop the bill in the event of women's suffrage not being carried. The Government had decided to leave that question and also the subject of proportional representation to the free judgment of the House, and to give a reply to the question that had been asked would be to weight the scales. (Hear, hear.) It was quite obvious that the action of the Government could only be decided when the bill had passed through Committee and Report, and they knew what the bill was.

Upon a division the amendment was lost by 229 votes to 40. The bill was then read a second time.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR AND DEMOCRACY.

WHY THE KAISER FEARS TO STATE HIS WAR-ARMS.

STRIKING ADDRESS BY LORD MERSEY.

In the Botanical Theatre of University College, London, Viscount Mersey recently delivered the Rhodes Lecture, taking for his subject "The War and Democracy." The Earl of Halsbury presided.

At the outset Lord Mersey drew attention to the extension of democratic power already brought about by the war, and to the promise which the war holds out of further extension in the same direction in the future. Up till March last, among all the Allies there was only one with an autocratic Government, and it is that alone which has broken down. The first great constitutional change brought about by the war was the destruction of the most autocratic Government in the world. The Governments of the other Allies were all formed on democratic lines, whether they be kingdoms or republics, for behind the differing forms is heard in each case the voice of the people wisely regulated, and expressing the people's will. The best example of an ordered democracy is our own; the outcome of centuries of human thought and effort. If proof were needed it would be found in the ardent loyalty by which our Constitution is supported throughout the kingdom itself and throughout the magnificent Dominions and Dependencies by which the kingdom is surrounded. Our King lives in the hearts of his people, and is himself the outward manifestation of their will. For the British Empire which flourishes in all parts of the earth a kingship such as that with which we are blessed is the visible embodiment of our nationality. All communities are linked together by it, with the result that we have all hearts beating as one in devotion to the Throne.

Though, as had been said, an autocracy is more likely to wage war with success than a democracy, it must have the people at its back. That was not the case with the late Government of Russia. That Government was corrupt, immoral, and was fighting to support its own autocracy. If the Russian autocracy had been able and willing to throw off the insidious influence of German intrigue and had been aided by honest statesmen along the lines which the Allies were following, there would have been no revolution, for it would not have been required. It was because the Government betrayed the people that a revolution in favour of democracy became not only possible but right. No one would lament the passing of the Romanoffs from the political scene. The family came originally from Prussia—a bad beginning, and its history has been a miserable record of tyranny and bloodshed on the one hand, and of assassination on the other. The concession of the Duma in 1905 was altogether illusory, and was granted merely to quieten the discontent which had been caused by the unpopular and disastrous war with Japan. In the autocracy of the Russian Government there was no room for any constitutional safeguards. The thing was a sham. Nevertheless, the Duma developed in another direction, and finally, like Frankenstein's monster, became a real and terrible power, destined in a few years to destroy its creator. The formation of the new democratic Government was more or less in the air, but "I am convinced," said Lord Mersey, "that the aims which it will set before itself and the nations are clear and definite—the firm establishment of its new-formed democracy and the attainment of peace. It recognises, however, that neither of these aims can be achieved while the upstart of Prussian militarism overshadows its country. That tree has to be torn down before anything else can be done. That is the one aim about which all parties are agreed. Russia has changed, for her imperials have been cast out, but the aspirations of her people have not changed. They were, and they remain, the same as ours, and will prevail.

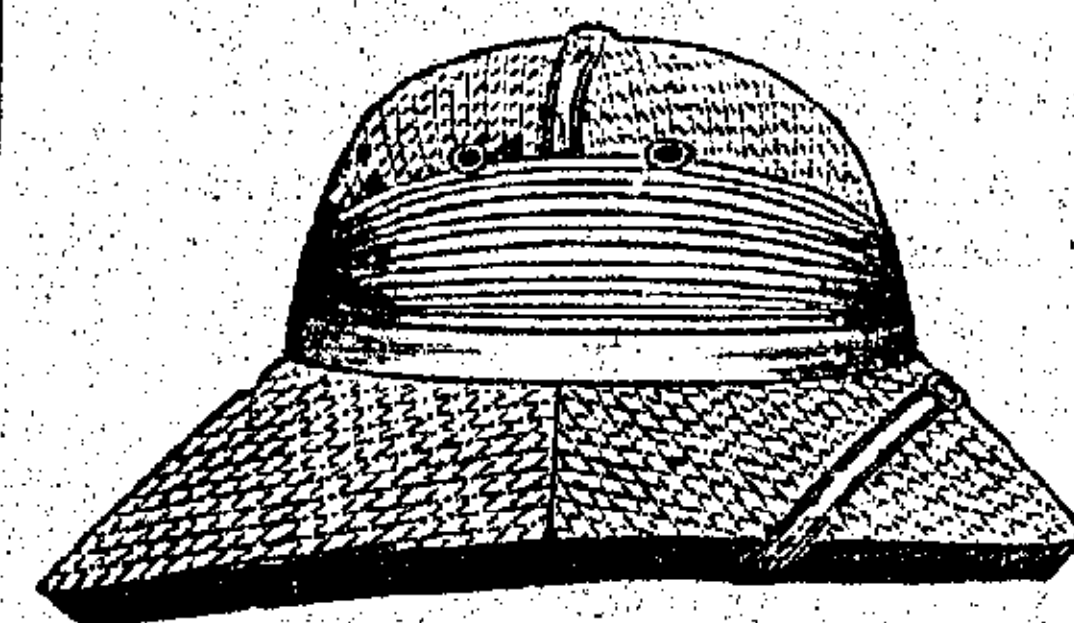
In tracing the effect of the war upon the civilised world, Lord Mersey referred to the large numbers in the United States who were the best examples of German and Austrian manhood, and who would now fight with us and for us in vindication of the great democratic principles which they and their forebears have elected to adopt. "As long ago as 1871," said the lecturer, "The Daily Telegraph, the pioneer of popular journalism in this country, warned the German Empire that without liberty it would only be a gilded despotism, politically an empire of its schools and universities. Her young men foresaw this, and fled to what was called in those days the Land of the Brave and the Free. They made a wise choice, for how true the journalist's forecast has proved!" Notwithstanding the learning of its people, the German Government had never been wise, as had again been shown by its acts of folly in this war. These were examples in the incident of the "scrap of paper," the defiance of Great Britain, the declared policy of *schrecklichkeit*, the wasting of Belgium, the sinking of unarmed ships with innocent lives on board, the murder of Nurse Cavell, the wrecking of open towns by Zeppelins, the defiance of churches, the impudent offer of peace in October last, the unrelenting wickedness, and now the use of wolf-hounds against helpless prisoners. These acts are not the acts of civilised beings; they are the acts of brutal fools, the commission of which, so far from assisting the perpetrators to win the war, have had the effect of rousing all peoples of the earth against them. Both Germany and Austria at first, no doubt, hoped to turn the Russian revolution to their own advantage by making a separate peace with Russia, but, thought Lord Mersey, the idea of a separate peace may be dismissed as not within practical politics. The Russian offensive will be resumed, and this time it would be what it had never before—effective and sincere.

As for Germany itself, they must remember how powerful the Labour party became in the Reichstag immediately before the war, how threatening to German autocracy, and how ominous. The feeling which then induced the electorate to return the representatives of Labour is not dead; it is suspended because of the war, but, the war once over, could it be

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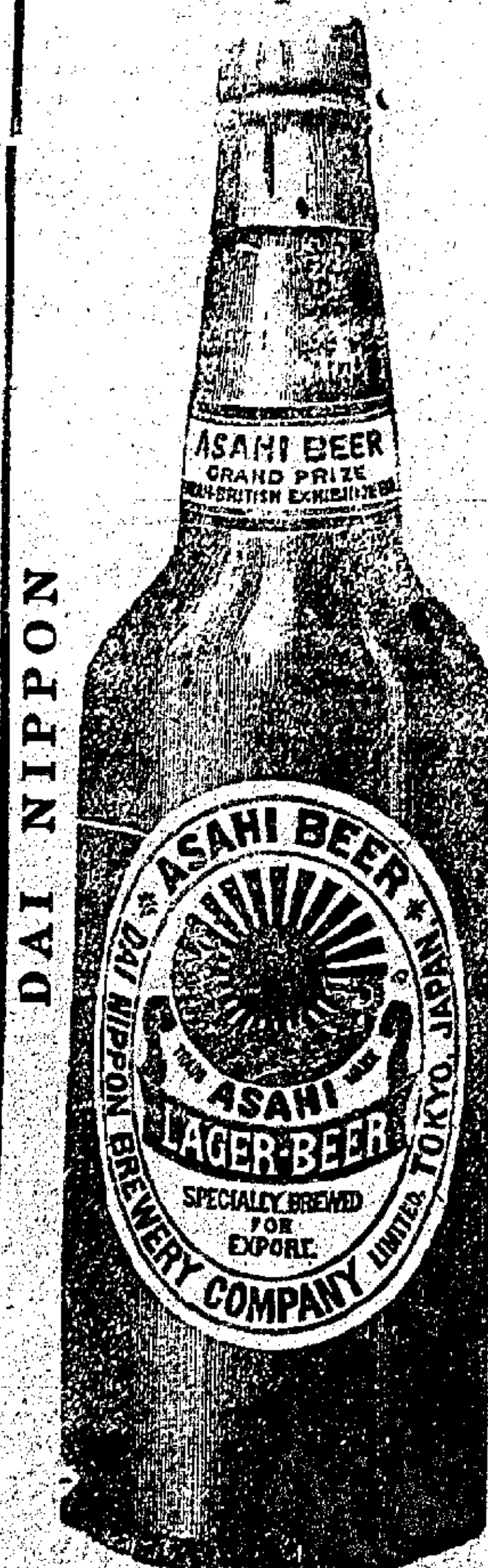
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doubted that it will revive again and with redoubled vigour! The German Kaiser is not now fighting for his people; he is fighting for his own dynasty. His objection to stating his war aims is not because he does not want his foes to know them, but because he does not want his own people to know them, for if they did they would realise that they are directed to the aggrandisement of the Hohenzollerns, and not to the prosperity of the people. So far as this country is concerned, the Irish problem and our relations with the Dominions are important matters of democratic principle with which we were bound to deal without delay. Dreadful as this war has been, it is serving a great need—the awakening of all peoples to their right to govern themselves.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.48	29.57	29.58
Temperature	89	82	87
Humidity	68	87	73
Wind Direction	West	SW	SW
Force	4	4	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.07	—	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st 89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd 82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 23rd to 26th July.

Day of Week	Date	High Water.			Low Water.		
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Height
Mon	23	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	0	8	4	2	4	51	3
	1	7	6	2	4	51	3
Tues	24	0	29	4	4	5	2
	1	42	5	7	6	28	1
Wed	25	0	54	4	7	6	10
	2	24	5	2	7	2	2
Thurs	26	1	20	4	8	7	10
	1	12	4	7	7	28	2
Fri	27	1	15	5	2	8	58
	2	13	4	1	7	4	2
Satur	28	2	3	5	6	10	48
	3	38	3	8	8	14	3
Sun	29	4	5	9	0	10	2
	4	6	25	3	9	2	3

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol. Meaning.
1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal station, Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal station, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chih-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lytton.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

Keep fit and well by taking "MONTERRAT" Lime Juice, regularly in hot weather. It is a scientific adjunct to summer diet. Order from your storekeeper, and say, firmly, "MONTERRAT."

[384-3]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, WOUNDS, AND ALL NEW TRUFFLES.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILHELM & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

PAKHAI and HAIPHONG "KAIFONG" On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 24th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANGHAI" On 24th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" On 29th July, 11 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 22.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
"HAIFONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SABSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10 AM	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S) YOKOHAMA MARU (WED'DAY, 1st
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Terada 12,500 Aug. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SADO MARU (THURSDAY, 23rd
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Shinobe 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNEVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NIAGASAKI KOBE and (S) TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyeda 12,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) HITACHI MARU (SATURDAY, 21st
Capt. Iwamoto 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA (S) IYO MARU (THURSDAY, 9th
Capt. Tanaka 12,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.

KOBE

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 22 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI, 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR, 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI, 5th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 25th July.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA, (TRANS PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" Leaving August.
"MANILA MARU" Leaving August.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Messina. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

HONGKONG, 21ST JULY, 1917.

RUSSKAS. (Singapore Cattery)	PAID UP VALUEN.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	51	Sept.	\$4.40	35 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	51	Jan.	\$11.20	25 p. c.	—
Glensely	51	Oct.	\$2.60	30 p. a.	10 p. a.
Kodan	51	Apr.	\$4.50	42½ p. a.	30 p. a.
Kempas	52	June	\$8.10	40 p. a.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	51	Aug.	\$2.70	30 p. a.	20 p. a.
Malakoff	52	Dec.	\$4.40	30 p. c.	—
New Sereadah	52	Dec.	\$4.30	35 p. c.	—
Seymour	52	Jan.	\$2.75	30 p. c.	—
Tapan	510	Dec.	\$12.25	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.6		

BANKS

* Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [14]

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

SUBSIDIARY COINS.			
			percent
Hongkong	20 cents piece	\$0.03	Premium
Hongkong	10 " "	\$0.00	"
Canton	20 " "	\$3.70	discoun
Canton	10 " "	\$4.00	"

Monday, 27th Aug. —
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs Witske & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr Geo. F. Lammert.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Sustanrok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Ayerdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Santa, Sanlav	4.30 P.M.	—

60 - 250 Volts.

A PURE SOFT WHITE LIGHT

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

are granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on
Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained

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